密勒氏評論報

MILLARD'S REVIEW

OF THE FAR EAST

Published Weekly

Saturday March 22nd 1919

Observations—by T. R. Jernigan

Vice-Minister Yuan Reviews China's Educational Progress

By Hollington K. Tong

A Challenge to the Students of China

By Ida Kahn, M. D.

TWENTY CENTS A COPY

Vol. VIII No. 4

Published by Millard Publishing Company, Inc., 113 Avenue Edward VII, Shanghai, China

08-125

Changsha, China

(By Former Consul Nelson T. Johnson, in U. S. Commerce Reports)

(Continued from issue of Review, March 1.)

THE Chinese would welcome the establishment of an American bank at this place, especially one authorized to issue its own notes, as they believe it would help materially toward stabilizing the local currency. Such a bank should soon have a thriving business of remittances and deposits. The Chinese claim that there is plenty of money at Changsha but that it is being hoarded on account of the disturbed local conditions. Foreign business men would also welcome the establishment of an American bank having facilities for handling remittances and foreign exchange. It would be advantageous for an American banking institution to investigate conditions in this city with a view to locating a branch here.

Antimony has remained throughout the year the most prominent metal product of the province. About 62 per cent of the total import of antimony into the United States in 1916 was from China, and Hunan province produces about 95 per cent of the total output of China. The remaining 5 per cent coming from the provinces of Kwangtung, Kwangsi, Yunnan and Kweichow. The Hunan ores are the purest. They are reputed practically free from arsenic, carrying from 20 to 64 per cent antimony. There is an effort being made to concentrate the smelting of antimony ores in China near the place of production, and it is believed that with proper organization this country will be able to maintain the position it has secured as the world's foremost producer of this metal.

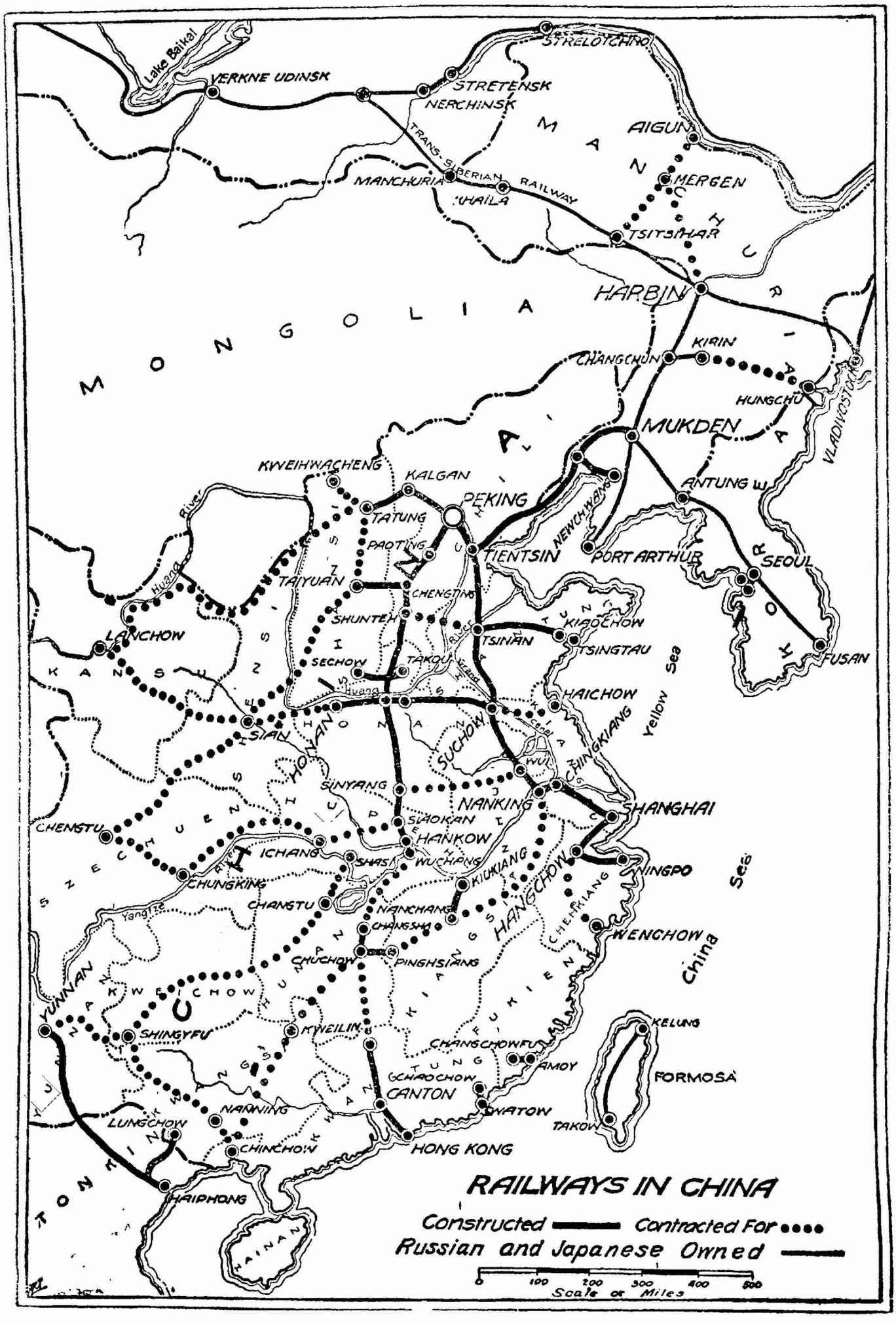
The price of antimony reached its maximum in the month of March, 1916. The past three years have demonstrated that antimony is preeminently a war metal; owing to the large demand, high prices prevailed during the latter part of 1915 and the first three months of 1916. After that time the effects of the enormously increased production of the metal began to be felt, and the market declined rapidly until in August, 1916, the price had almost reached its prewar level. Shipments of antimony ore from Bolivia and other countries fell off rapidly, and in China the production was curtailed greatly. Conditions became somewhat better toward the end of the year, but prices did not return to the previous high figures.

In 1916 a trial shipment of 20 long tons of tungsten ore or wolframite, valued at $22,892, was sent to the United States from Changsha. Shipments during 1917 amounted to 182 long tons, valued at $150,823. Deposits of this ore occur in the southern part of the province not far from the provincial boundary. The metal appears to occur in veins and outcrops among the hills in this district. The crumbled ore is found in the detritus at the foot of the hills and in the gravels of the streams. By reason of the high specific gravity of the ore, it is easily separated from the soil and gravel by a washing process known to the country people, who find it very easy to collect the ore and peddle it to dealers in near-by towns. A number of Chinese companies have endeavored to secure exclusive rights to the extraction of this ore in southern Hunan. On account of the high price commanded by tungsten during 1917 there was a great effort made by the Chinese to secure supplies for shipment, but development of the deposits was greatly hindered by the distance from transportation facilities, by disturbed conditions in the district in which the mines were located, and by the active opposition on the part of the registered Chinese firms claiming monopoly rights to develop the mines in question as against competitors.

It was reported that during the year a company was organized for the purpose of developing the manganese deposits of the province. As in the case of the development of antimony and tungsten, the Chinese, who are obtaining control of the deposits, are endeavoring to monopolize the business. This is doubtless a very natural policy for them to follow, considering the difficulties which attend the opening up of new metal deposits in Hunan.

The gross value of the trade of the port of Changsha for 1917 amounted to 27,596,811 haikwan taels, compared with 28,766,922 taels for 1916, a decrease of 1,170,111 taels. Expressed in gold the trade of Changsha for 1917 showed an increase over the previous year, the figures being $28,148,746 for 1917 and $23,827,641 for 1916. This feature of the situation is due to the rise in the value of silver. The average value of the haikwan tael was $0.8283 United States currency for 1916 and $1.02 for 1917, an increase of more than 23 per cent. The net value of foreign imports from all sources for 1917 amounted to $9,427,252, an increase of $1,184,262 over the value for 1916. Goods to the value of $1,384,164 were brought in directly from foreign countries, representing an increase of $429,036 in the value of direct imports. There is no way at the present time of estimating how much of this direct import is derived from American sources, but it is known that American glass, novelties, building hardware and machinery are being imported in increasing quantities.

(To be Continued)


STRELOTCHNO
Lake Baikal
VERKNE UDINSK
STRETENSK
NERCHINSK
TRANS-SIBERIAN RAILWAY
MANCHURIA
HAILA
AIGUN
MERGEN
TSITSIHAR
HARBIN
MONGOLIA
MANCHURIA
CHANGCHUN
KIRIN
HUNGCHU
VLADIVOSTOK
MUKDEN
KWEIHWACHENG
KALGAN
PEKING
ANTUNG
TATUNG
PAOTING
TIENTSIN
NEWCHWANG
PORT ARTHUR
SEOUL
TAIYUAN
CHENGTING
SHUNTEH
KIAOCHOW
TSINAN
TSINGTAU
FUSAN
LANCHOW
SECHOW
TAKU
HAICHOW
SIAN
SUCHOW
CHINGKIANG
Yellow Sea
SINYANG
NANKING
SHANGHAI
CHENGTU
SHAOKAN
HANKOW
ICHANG
SHASI
WUCHANG
NINGPO
CHUNGKING
KIUKIANG
CHANGTU
NANCHANG
HANGCHOW
CHANGSHA
WENCHOW
China Sea
CHUCHOW
PINGHSIANG
YUNNAN
KWEILIN
SHINGYFU
CHANGCHOWFU
AMOY
KELUNG
FORMOSA
CANTON
SWATOW
TAKOW
NANNING
LUNGCHOW
CHINCHOW
HONG KONG
HAIPHONG
HAINAN
RAILWAYS IN CHINA
Constructed
Contracted For
Russian and Japanese Owned
0 100 200 300 400 500
Scale of Miles

08-127

Standard Oil Company of New York

26 Broadway **New York**

The Mark of Quality

Socony Products

Illuminating Oils Lubricating Oils

Gasoline and Motor Spirits

Lamps, Stoves and Heaters

Road Oils and Material for Road Building

Paraffine Wax and Candles

BRANCH OFFICES IN PRINCIPAL CITIES OF

Japan	Siam	India
China	Philippine Islands	South Africa
Indo-China	Straits Settlements	The Levant
	Netherlands India	

08-128

MILLARD'S REVIEW

密勒氏評論報

中華郵政特准掛號立券之報紙　　大正六年六月九日第三種郵便物認可

VOLUME VIII　SHANGHAI, CHINA, SATURDAY, MARCH 22ND, 1919　NUMBER 4

MILLARD'S REVIEW
OF THE FAR EAST

PUBLISHED AT NO. 113 AVENUE EDWARD VII, SHANGHAI, CHINA, BY MILLARD PUBLISHING COMPANY, INCORPORATED BY THE LAWS OF THE STATE OF DELAWARE, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

J. B. POWELL, Editor and Manager　HOLLINGTON K. TONG, Assistant Editor, Peking.

YEARLY SUBSCRIPTION, FIFTY-TWO ISSUES, MEX. TEN DOLLARS IN ADVANCE, POSTAGE INCLUDED, IN CHINA AND THE FAR EAST. IN THE UNITED STATES FIVE DOLLARS U. S. CURRENCY. REMITTANCE FROM OTHER COUNTRIES THAN CHINA CAN BE MADE BY INTERNATIONAL MONEY ORDER. ENTERED AS SECOND CLASS MATTER IN THE AMERICAN, CHINESE, BRITISH AND JAPANESE POST OFFICES AT SHANGHAI IN MAY, 1917.

Contents

Editorial Paragraphs 113
Special Articles
Observations..... T. R. Jernigan 117
Vice-Minister Yuan Reviews China's Educational Progress
.....Hollington K. Tong 121
A Challenge to the Students of China...Ida Kahn, M.D. 126
Attacks on American Soldiers in Tientsin 130
Notes from Peking 131
Who's Who in China 134
News Summary of the Week..... 136
Men and Events..... 138
Women's Work..... 141
Far Eastern Press Opinion 143
Finance and Commerce
A Visit to the Oil Mills .....Y. L. Chang 146
New Books and Publications..... 150
The United States Court for China..... 150

COMMUNICATIONS PERTAINING TO SUBSCRIPTIONS OR ADVERTISING SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO THE REVIEW AT 113 AVENUE EDWARD VII, SHANGHAI, OR TO J. L. HUTCHISON, REPRESENTATIVE IN AMERICA AT ROOM 529, 17 BATTERY PLACE, NEW YORK, U. S. A.

JAPANESE official statements charging British and American missionaries with instigating the independence movement in Korea have met with prompt, vigorous and convincing denials. Refutation of the statements come not alone from the missionaries themselves, but from all impartial observers, including many Japanese who do not sympathize with the Japanese military party's hostility to mission work. Special exception was taken to a statement made by Midori Komatsu, former Director for Foreign Affairs in Korea. In this statement he said of foreign missionaries:

Whenever disturbances occurred in the past they assumed an unconcerned air, without even doing so much as issuing warnings or advice to their congregations to show their respect for authority and to prevent themselves from being implicated in the trouble. Nay, they even showed a sympathetic attitude towards such disturbances. They are propagating Christianity in Korea, but pay no attention to the interests of Japan, the sovereign of Korea. While engaged in Christian propaganda work, the American missionaries run schools, and diffuse foreign political and social ideas among the half-civilized people. The principle of liberty is recklessly advocated among them, this having an evil influence upon their undeveloped minds, which are consequently tainted with excessively radical ideas.

COMMENTING on this the *Seoul Press*, which is owned and edited by Japanese, says: "Mr. Komatsu should know better and should be the last man to make such remarks as are attributed to him." The Seoul paper goes on to defend missionaries, who have always striven to make their followers law-abiding and have been active in restraining them from going to extremes. The idea that American missionaries, besides being the propagators of Christianity, are political teachers and agitators,

it says, is simply preposterous. The *Peking & Tientsin Times* does not mince words in disposing of this charge but says, "That is a lie!" The Northern paper continues: "This lie was just part of the Japanese military propaganda against missionaries in general which has been so conspicuous of late. The purpose is obvious, but they cannot evade the evidence of their own misrule by endeavoring to implicate the foreigner." This opinion is corroborated by a number of special correspondents who have visited Korea since the outbreak, all of whom comment on the fact that the foreign missionaries aided in restraining Korean excesses.

MORE detailed accounts of the uprising show that it was much more widespread than was at first believed. It appears that the declaration of independence, which is printed in another column, was prepared in advance and that thousands of copies of it were distributed in all parts of the country. This work was done with such complete secrecy that the missionaries and Japanese authorities alike were unprepared for it. The plans of the Koreans were for a pacific demonstration and while demanding the independence of the country the leaders hoped only for the removal of the harsher features of Japanese rule. They want some freedom of speech, freedom of petition and public meetings and the retention of the Korean language in the schools. They also want the denationalization policy of the Japanese changed. A widely distributed manifesto signed by the "Korean Independence Band" urged the Koreans not to insult the Japanese, throw stones, or use their fists. All foreign observers agree that this manifesto was implicitly obeyed until the Japanese authorities, who completely lost their heads, attacked the crowds of paraders. Then the Koreans retaliated and at many points pitched battles were fought in which the unarmed Koreans were shot down and unmercifully beaten. Each mail brings fresh stories of outrages committed by Japanese soldiers. One old woman had her mouth slit open on both sides because she was talking of Korea. Some soldiers invaded a church, beat the Korean caretaker with the butts of their rifles, stabbed his mother with a bayonet and slit his father's ears. Small children were shot in the back and literally hundreds of inoffensive Koreans, old men and women were beaten and stabbed. The Korean uprising proves conclusively the failure of Japanese rule. If after ten years of a program planned to stamp out Korean national ideas and destroy all hope for Korean independence the population of the country rises almost *en masse* in a protest against the program the Japanese can have little hope for ultimate success, for with the desire for liberty as strong as it is each step in the advancement of the Koreans will make them more restive under Japanese control.

THE independence movement of the Koreans will in all probability fail, but let us hope that it will result in doing away with the harshness of the Japanese military rule during the last ten years and in giving the much oppressed people a better and more enlightened government. It is doubtful whether the Paris peace conference will give a sympathetic hearing to the representation of the Koreans for the redressing of their wrongs and its support to their desire to recover their sovereignty at the present moment, but it is hoped that when the League of Nations is formally established, it will see to it that Korea is ruled with justice and fairness, and governed not according to the obsolete, unsympathetic principles of an out-of-date military bureaucracy, but in consonance with the methods of the new age, which can alone be sanctioned by the opinion of the world to-day. The independence movement, which has intensified the suffering of the Koreans and increased the Japanese persecution of them, has however done one good thing, namely the discovery, in the words of Civil Administrator Yamagata, of a "flaw" in the Korean administration. To this "flaw" the attention of the Japanese government has time and again been called by newspapers and official representations before but the authorities have thus far ignored it. Whether Japan has just discovered the "flaw" or not matters little, but through the independence movement, the world has been made acquainted with the deplorable situation in Korea in consequence of Japan's misrule. One discouraging feature of the situation in Korea is that as long as Japan is in the control of the militarists, whatever promises she has made for the betterment of the conditions of that country and for giving it a better government will come to nothing. No reliance can be placed upon the sweet promises of the Japanese officials until such promises have actually been carried out.

DEMONSTRATIONS in favor of independence began in nearly all towns and villages throughout Korea on March 1, the campaign being timed to commence at 1 p.m. In Seoul, whither many people had come ostensibly to witness the funeral of the late Emperor Yi, but actually to take part in the demonstrations, people assembled in Christian churches and Buddhist temples where memorial services were held in honor of the late Emperor. At the conclusion of the services a manifesto declaring the independence of Korea was read. At the same time large numbers of students assembled in the Y. M. C. A. building and other places, where the manifesto was read. Demonstrations in the streets then began all over the city. The demonstrations were orderly, confining themselves to delivering speeches and distributing copies of the manifesto, but the Japanese police, assisted by soldiers, dis-

played the greatest severity, using their swords without compunction against the demonstrators, who numbered some 100,000. In one instance a young girl who was waving a manifesto had her hand cut off by a Japanese policeman. She bravely raised the other hand and cheered, whereupon the policeman cut that off also. This, it is said, was only one of many similar acts committed by the Japanese police in their efforts to stop the demonstrations. Similar treatment was meted out to the demonstrators in other towns. In three days 32,000 persons were arrested while, according to a Japanese newspaper published in Seoul, 51 persons were shot and killed in the small village of Kangsok and 40 were killed in Sungchan, another small village. The papers state that soldiers fired on the demonstrators in other and larger places but give no details regarding casualties, although they state that in one town the soldiers fired until their ammunition was exhausted.

THE disturbances in Korea were just quieting down when the Far East was startled by news of a fresh outbreak of Japanese Prussianism in Tientsin, the occasion being an attack on American soldiers. For some months Japanese troops in North China have been studiously rude to American soldiers and officers. In Peking it is a well known fact that Japanese soldiers on sentry duty at the entrance to the Japanese legation do not salute officers of the American legation guard, an act of courtesy which is observed between all other nationalities there. An account of the rioting in Tientsin is published elsewhere. The *North China Star* summarized the salient facts of the event as follows:

First: Japanese armed troops, led by mounted officers and accompanied by the acting Consul-General on horseback, invaded the French Concession, where they attempted to take the law into their own hands in a manner characteristic of that Prussian militarism against which the decent nations of the world have just been fighting. To realize the seriousness of the Japanese action, one has only to ask what might have happened if the American officers also had lost their heads and, against all law, led a battalion of American troops in a friendly Concession in order to protect their soldiers who were being assaulted on all sides.

Second: The Japanese troops, in a most high-handed way and contrary to all international rights, dragged two American soldiers from territory under French jurisdiction to their own Concession and there locked them up in the Japanese Police Station. One of these soldiers was a non-commissioned officer of the Provost Guard who was knocked senseless while attempting to obey his orders and remove an American soldier from a theater in which some fighting had taken place. The other soldier was dragged, half-naked, from a licensed house in the French Concession, and after being beaten almost to death, was taken to the Japanese Police Station and left lying in a semiconscious state in a courtyard until he was rescued by American civilians and officers accompanied by the American Consul-General.

Third: The officer in charge of the police station, when asked if any American soldiers were confined there, deliberately lied to the American Consul-General, and after one soldier was found locked in a cell and another lying half dead in the courtyard, gave not the slightest explanation of his deliberate falsehood.

Fourth: When the ambulance carrying the wounded soldier, accompanied by the American Consul-General, in motor cars, was returning from the Japanese Concession, under a military escort furnished by the commanding officer of the Japanese troops, these soldiers made practically no effort to prevent their own nationals from attacking the party.

Fifth: Last evening, despite the published orders of the Japanese authorities directing their own people to remain off the street, more than two hundred Japanese, armed with clubs and other weapons, entered the French Concession, still defiantly searching for American soldiers, and drove four members of the Provost Guard, who were on duty to prevent any recurrence of trouble, into the Empire Theater. Only the most positive action on the part of Mr. Bari prevented the mob from invading the theater and dragging the soldiers off. The French police had to rush all their reserves and finally Annamite troops to the scene to protect the theater from the Japanese mob.

THOUGH this fracas will doubtless attract a great deal more attention than similar events of the past few years, it reveals nothing new regarding the stupid arrogance of the Japanese military classes in China. It was by no means so senseless or brutal as the attacks which have been made against Chinese on a number of occasions, nor the attacks made against Koreans the previous week. The only difference is that in Tientsin it was Americans who were the victims. As at other times Japanese officers led the rioting soldiers and as at other times Japanese civil and military officials showed absolute disregard of the rights of others. There is bitter irony in the fact that while Japanese peace delegates and diplomats are talking of "racial discrimination" as if it were something from which Japan alone suffered, Japanese troops in both Korea and Tientsin should display their "racial discrimination" by such brutal methods.

ELSEWHERE in this issue of the REVIEW is published an interesting article by Mr. Hollington K. Tong on educational progress in China, in which it is pointed out that the number of students at the present time has considerably outgrown the number of schools; that the educational expenditure has been increased by only $7,000,000 during the last eight years and that the students do not receive the maximum amount of benefit from the schools. This alarming situation, in the opinion of the Vice-Minister of Education, is due to the continual

disturbance in the country. It is hoped that soon after the settlement of political differences between the North and South the national attention will be directed to the situation and means found for its remedy. The people in general sympathize with the educational authorities who are desirous of promoting education but have not the wherewithal to do so. The Ministry of Education is always the last ministry to receive the attention of the government whenever the latter has any money for distribution among the different official organs. Its claims for educational funds officially appropriated are frequently ignored. However, it is keenly felt by foreign educationalists and foreign officials in China who are anxious to assist in the promotion of education in this country that some reorganization of the Ministry of Education is needed. It is pointed out that young men who have devoted five or ten years to equipping themselves in foreign countries to be teachers or administrative officers of schools should be employed by the ministry to direct its manifold activities. Thus far they have not been made use of. Educational specialists and not a few Japanese returned students who have taken a few courses on educational subjects in the Island Empire know best what should be done for China educationally. To start with, trained Chinese educationalists should be employed as department chiefs, and later they should be given more important positions. China has very few such trained teachers, and unfortunately these few are driven by economic necessity to desert their profession and seek more lucrative work. It is time for the government to consider the question of how to utilize their special training for the good of China. If the ministry is reorganized with the idea of giving important positions to educational specialists and thereby encouraging young men to take themselves to teaching, it is believed that there will be little difficulty in securing funds for educational purposes.

THERE is nothing more glaring in Far Eastern politics than the inconsistency of the Japanese government. Professions by the Japanese authorities of their friendship for China and their disinterestedness, and expressions by them of their wish for the closest cooperation between these two Asiatic countries, according to several Chinese officials in Peking, are a mere farce. Japan's actions do not correspond with her words. She is now carrying on a press campaign to make the world believe that she has no territorial ambitions in China, although she has been moving heaven and earth to make China a Japanese state in reality if not in name. Baron Makino and Viscount Chinda, Japanese delegates to the European peace conference, recently made several statements to the press in Europe showthat their country had but the best wishes for China. In these statements facts were misrepresented and dates changed to suit their purpose. The British and American governments are better informed regarding affairs in Asia than these Japanese delegates thought they were. Marquis Saionji, Japan's chief delegate to the Paris conference, was consequently obliged to disclaim official responsibility for the statements full of twisted facts and nonsense made by Baron Makino and Viscount Chinda. In addition, he issued the following statement through his secretary to the press: "Japan has no intention of retaining Tsingtao. On the contrary, Japan intends to return it to China. Japan asks, in return for Tsingtao to the Chinese government, a concession in the town the same as other nations. Japan also asks of China close cooperation with her in certain projects as, for example, the Tsinan Railway." If Marquis Saionji's suggestion of returning Tsingtao to China under the conditions he proposed was accepted, it would practically result in handing back to China "an empty shell" with the contents of value adroitly disposed of. Japan has already selected her concession in Tsingtao which, if granted, will enable the Japanese authorities to monopolize the whole volume of trade and turn Tsingtao into a useless harbor. Control of the Tsinan Railway and other railways in Shantung as hinted at by Marquis Saionji would complete Japan's military grip in Shantung province. Is there anything more insincere than all this?

EXAMPLES of the habitual inconsistency of the Japanese government are too numerous to be cited. Although the Tokio government has repeatedly declared that it would not do anything which could be interpreted as an encouragement to the continuation of civil war in China by the Northern militarists, its agents, for instance, whose mission is to keep China constantly in chaos, still remain in Peking. They are General Saito, former military attache to the Japanese legation, and Dr. Hoboyashi, who looks after the financial interests of Japan in this country. General Saito is responsible for the arms supply agreement, the Sino-Japanese Military Convention, the War Participation Loan, and a host of other secret treaties and agreements made between China and Japan, the one result of which will be the transfer of China's sovereignty to Japan some day. As late as the beginning of last month he signed a supplementary agreement with Marshal Tuan Chi-jui, director-general of the War Participation Bureau, extending the time limit of the Sino-Japanese Military Convention. The convention originally provided for its termination upon the conclusion of the

European war. The Japanese General Staff figured out that the European war would probably continue for another two years. In that case, there would be ample time for Japan to carry out all the terms of the convention to the detriment of China. The abrupt termination of the war astonished the Japanese government, and it was thought necessary to prolong the convention. Hence the supplementary agreement signed in February to define the term "the conclusion of the European war" as the time "when the European peace is signed and the international troops are withdrawn to their own countries." The supplementary agreement has been made without the approval of the Chinese cabinet and without the knowledge of the Chinese Minister for Foreign Affairs. Dr. Hoboyashi, Japan's financial agent, is doing similar work in China. Shortly before his departure from Japan in the winter of 1917, an announcement was cabled to the Chinese press in these terms: "Dr. Hoboyashi has been appointed by the Japanese government supervisor of China's finance." It caused much excitement. Since then he has been doing everything to further his country's ambition in a financial way. Until these two Japanese gentlemen leave China and no more military or financial agents are again sent to China, the people have little or no faith in Japan's protestation of friendly feelings for the Chinese and her declaration that she has decided to stand by the "Open Door" doctrine.

MILLARD'S REVIEW had survived for so many months without having to apologize for the printer's errors which embarrass the most careful journals that we were beginning to believe that we enjoyed a certain kind of immunity. But last week the charm was broken. Over a character sketch of the well known Confucianist Dr. Chen Huan-chang we published the picture for Mr. Tcheng-loh, Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs. The latter gentleman was doubtless very much surprised to see his name and career changed in this high-handed manner and Dr. Chen was probably equally surprised to see himself appearing without a moustache and clad in the regalia of the Chinese Foreign Office. Our apologies are extended to both, though each gentleman is so distinguished that each might be flattered at being mistaken for the other. This week we take a fresh start and republish the sketch of Dr. Chen, accompanied by the proper picture.

Observations

IT is the opinion of some authorities that Japan was not known to Europeans before Marco Polo published his book in the year 1228, giving an account of his travels. In the last quarter of the 13th century the Venetian traveller resided at the court of Kublai Khan for thirteen years, and, although Marco Polo never visited Japan, his residence at the Capital of China afforded favorable opportunities for him to acquire accurate accounts of the Japanese Empire, the people, and their customs and trade. The notes of Yule have added interest to the book, as a contribution to ancient history, but the text, as written by Marco Polo, is in itself invaluable to the student of history. For two hundred years after the death of Polo the book was lost, but was found in the 15th century, and by the means of the printing press copies were soon in circulation. It is stated on authority that one of the copies came into the possession of Christopher Columbus, and that it was to discover a new way to China and Japan that Columbus set out on his historic voyage.

THE sea route by way of the Cape of Good Hope had not been discovered, and reading what Polo wrote of China and Japan, and the immense wealth of both, Columbus started out to find a new way to the two countries. Polo knew of but one way, and that was the long, toilsome overland route, but Columbus was convinced that there was another, and when he first landed at San Salvador he believed that it was one of the outlying islands of Japan. In Polo's book Japan is referred to as Chikangu, and described as "an island towards the east and fifteen hundred miles distant from the continent, and a very great island it is." The inhabitants are mentioned as "white, civilized, and well favored. They are idolators, and are dependent on nobody. And I can tell you the quantity of gold they have is endless, for they find it in their own islands, and the king does not allow it to be exported. Moreover few merchants visit the country, because it is so far from the mainland, and thus it comes to pass that their gold is beyond all measure."

HAD Columbus really landed on an outlying island of Japan he would doubtless have quickly experienced that the Japanese were in fact dependent on no one, and they are not now. The statement that the inhabitants were white is not correct. In some of the Southern provinces of Japan the complexion often resembles in color that of the Saxon, but a close observer easily detects that it is not the white skin of the Saxon or the European. In reading the account of the great wealth stored away in Japan probably

Columbus did not neglect to make a note of it, but it is not meant to intimate that this daring navigator was solely influenced by cupidity or the love of gold. His mind was broader, and his ambition was to find new land over the seas. He hardly dreamed of discovering a land in which, in a few hundred years thereafter, would be established a government whose flag to-day protects a continent the sides of which are washed by the two great oceans of the world. And while Marco Polo was writing what he heard of the gold hoarded in Japan he never imagined that in this century Japan would have more gold in one of her banks of deposits than all the feudal chiefs of that Island Empire could have counted in his day in their treasuries.

THE references to Japan in the writings of Marco Polo stimulated curiosity and adventure. When Vasco da Garma discovered the Cape of Good Hope in 1497, an impetus was given to Portuguese enterprise by opening up this new field of adventure. At this time the Portuguese were the greatest ship owners and boldest seamen, and they were busy in sailing eastern seas to find wealth. In 1510, Albuquerque founded the colony of Goa, and in 1521 Andrasa succeeded in reaching Peking, and soon there was a prosperous trade between Goa and China, for the convenience of which a factory was built at Macao in 1557. The spread of the religious faith of the Portuguese kept pace with their trade. A university was founded at Goa, and missionaries made their way into and worked in China. But the commercial and missionary success did not at first reward the efforts of the Portuguese to the extent of inducing them to cross the seas and risk their vessels on the unknown coast of Japan, as all the knowledge which Europe possessed of Japan was still only what could be learned from the writings of Marco Polo. The Portuguese, however, were not long in finding their way to Japan, and thus closed a chapter in the history of a people who were at one time the first on the sea, but at this time are not known on the sea.

IT is agreed by writers on the subject that the introduction of Buddhism into Japan was one of the most important and deciding events in her annals. It was the creed that touched the sentiment of the people and changed the current of their thoughts. They may have been moved to new mental activity by the teachings of Confucius, but the teachings of the Indian creed brought a new hope into their lives. In the year 552 A. D. ambassadors from one of the Korean States arrived at the Yamoto Court, and explained to the Emperor of Japan and his official family the doctrines of the Buddhist creed. The doctrines had been preached in Japan by earnest missionaries before thus officially explained, but no substantial progress had been made in propagation. The name of the Emperor was Kimmei, and he was the first of the Emperors of Japan to be attracted by and soon attached to the Buddhist creed. It is doubtful if Buddhism would have made any lasting impression on the Japanese had official countenance and favor been purposely withheld, for it was then and is now a fact that no undertaking or enterprise has ever prospered in Japan without official countenance. And if a hurried step be taken through the years, to the present day relations between Japan and China, the same principle applies as a governing factor. The business already negotiated between Japan and China and the business being negotiated is perhaps better understood by the Japanese government than it is by the ostensible parties to the negotiations. No one ought to be so simple as to believe that Japanese vessels could be loaded in the ports of Japan with tons of rifles and ammunition for the Peking government without the knowledge and approval of the Japanese government. And it ought to be equally as intelligent that the rifles and ammunition are not sold to China for any peaceful purpose.

IT is written that the determining argument used by the ambassadors at the Yamoto Court was that the creed had been accepted by all of intelligent Asia, and as the Japanese have ever been ambitious to move on the high lines of civilization they quickly responded to the argument. It is an argument which has specially excited and influenced them since they heard the cannon of Commodore Perry in Yeddo Bay. When the ambassadors from the Korean State were presented to the Emperor, and had explained the object of their embassy, he summoned his council for advisement. The form of government, being patriarchal in its nature, that course was advisable and a requirement. But of the members of the Council the Premier, Sago no Iwama, was the only member to espouse the Indian creed, the others being in extreme opposition. And it was here that the Emperor showed the astuteness of an Asiatic diplomat. He compromised by confiding the image of Buddha, received from the ambassadors, to the Premier and adjourned the question of adoption or rejection. Although the efforts of the Premier in favor of the Buddhist creed were greatly aided by the favorable edicts of the Emperor his most effective support was the adherence and aid of Prince Shotoku. The name of this Prince brightens the pages of the history of Japan. It was through his patronage and exemplary piety that Buddhism rapidly gained the favor of the Court and the nobility, and not long after became their creed. From 541 to 759 there were fourteen sovereigns, five of whom were females, and it is to the influence of these Empresses that can be attributed the strong position attained by Buddhism so soon after its introduction into Japan.

IT is understood that when the armistice was signed, and the European war thereby practically ended, the American government ceased to exercise as strict supervision over Germans who resided in its territory, but who were not qualified citizens, as was exercised during the war. That class of Germans were told to go about their business and behave themselves or be amenable to the penalty of the law. And thus it was that the American government treated this part of its alien residents, and President Wilson went to France to assist the great men of Europe to make peace. When the President left his country the armies of the Allied Powers and America were being rapidly demobilized in view of the assurance that the war was over and it only remained to adjust the terms of peace. Nothing has since occurred to change the situation and the happy auspices. But in China events appear to be moving rapidly in an opposite direction. That country is organizing its domestic resources as if war with Germany had just commenced instead of just ended, and the Peking government is reported by apparently well informed authority as being engaged in importing large quantities of arms and ammunition and mobilizing a large army. Is it possible that China has not heard that the war was over and that her delegates were sitting at the peace table in Versailles discussing the terms of peace to be dictated to the defeated enemy? And why all this busy military preparation and activity at Peking?

AND there is another view of the subject. China is divided into two rival governments, and both claim to be constitutional. The two governments have been fighting each other with deadly weapons, but recently it was decided to peacefully adjust all differences, and to that end delegates were appointed by each government to meet and restore peace to the country. The delegates so appointed have been in session. Their discussions were amicable, and there was hope that strife in China would cease. But when it became known that one of the governments continued to prepare for war as if there was no peace conference either in China or France it was natural to inquire what was meant by the warlike preparations. A satisfactory answer not being given the hope of the peace so much needed in China has been suspended. All know that there is no cause for China to be preparing for war, and that no one is deceived by what is going on at Peking. The policy inaugurated and persisted in by the military clique of that Capital is too barefaced in its attempt to deceive to have the color of even Chinese astuteness. There is no doubt that Canton wants peace, and it is about as certain that Peking prefers intestine trouble and Japanese money. And the President of the Republic of China is giving every evidence of his anxious desire for the complete restoration of peaceful relations between all sections of his country. If he was supported as he should be by a strong public sentiment the military clique at Peking would soon be retired to private life. And why is it that a public sentiment is not created and directed against military government in China? The business men of the country must know that their interest cannot be promoted by domestic troubles which devastate entire provinces, starve the people to death or kill them with the sword, and burn their homes. The guilds and Chambers of Commerce of China owe it to their country and people and to their own sense of order to intervene and demand that all the warring sections shall stack their arms and abide the decision of the peace conferences in China and France.

IN the February number of the *World's Work* there is no mistaking the opinions of that influential American magazine on the subject of a navy sufficiently strong to carry the flag of the United States independently on every sea. Whether the British government proposes to maintain its present superiority on the sea is not discussed, but it is plainly maintained that, a just duty of the American government is to equip itself with a navy that cannot be outclassed, and such should be the sentiment of all Americans. If any nation wants to interpret the purpose of America, to have a navy as strong as the navy of any other country, as a preparation of warlike intention, there is nothing in the past

aspirations of that country to justify the interpretation; and there does not appear any evidence in the present or future aspirations of the two countries to indicate even the possibility of a hostile conflict between them. But friendly nations like friendly individuals have had their day in the ring, and the pages of history teach some strange lessons. It may not be known to the general reader, that although the bond of national respect between France and America has strongly endured for more than a century, it was Washington himself who, while President, dismissed the French Ambassador to America, and not long before Washington died, he was commissioned by President Adams to command the American army to repel a threatened invasion by France, and the reason was, because America refused to join France in making war on England. Washington held his commission at the date of his death.

THE *World's Work* not only advocates a strong navy but gives a good reason: "The present war showed the need of it. The history of the United States for the last century has made apparent the same necessity. The position of the United States in naval matters throughout all this period may not have been a humiliating one, but it was one that hardly corresponds to the nation's present dignity and importance. For the larger part of that time we had been content to place ourselves under the protection of the British naval power and to leave to the British navy the guarding of the Monroe doctrine—the principles which we regarded as most necessary to our national security. Possibly such a dependency was inevitable in our period of weakness; but such a state of affairs would be intolerable in the twentieth century. The Monroe doctrine makes the United States the protector of all of South and Central America; our position in the Philippines and the Pacific implies a large naval force; while our two long coast lines will oblige us to have a large fleet in both oceans. Even though we acquire new responsibilities as a result of the Versailles conference, the United States already has sufficient employment for a great naval force. In the future we shall do our own policing and rely upon ourselves for our own protection; any other position is simply unthinkable. A great American navy will always stand as a bulwark of American justice and American democracy."

IT will be remembered that during the first administration of President Wilson he withdrew the support of the government from certain American banks forming part of a group of foreign banks organized for special business purposes in China. At the time the President was criticised as having committed the government to a policy seriously hurtful to American interest in China, but no one has exposed the injustice of the criticism as Mr. Abbott who is at present in China on a business tour. This gentleman has influential banking connections, and in a recent talk on American banks doing business in China incidentally made clear the views of the President on the subject and the cause of his summary action. Mr. Abbott plainly states that there were of American banks, only three or four which were members of the banking groups, and that these three or four were all in New York City. The meaning of this centralization was that other American banks were to be excluded from doing business in China without the consent of the New York banks indicated. No other American banks, but the favored few, could enter China without their passport, and it was this attempted monopoly that President Wilson disapproved. Now Mr. Abbott is understood to inform the public, and specially the Chinese public, that the American banks represented by him are representative banks in all sections of the United States, and not located in one city only, but are banks located in all the great business centers of the United States. It is this system of banking enterprise and cooperation that the President approves and has signified his readiness to support. It is well known that the American banking system was in a very confused condition before the enactment of the Federal Reserve banking law. In fact the opportunity to do banking business in foreign countries was practically closed to American banks, until the law was enacted under the Wilson administration giving the opportunity and enlarging it. That law also nationalizes the banking system in that there is at present no special money center, but the different sections of the Union are self reliant in regard to banking needs. If the money power of the United States had been centered in any one city there would have been extreme danger of a disastrous panic during the unprecedented financial demands of the European war. The American government, because of its sound money system, was enabled to pay its own bills and to go to the relief of the Allied nations. And while every commendation and praise is deserved and given the British navy it may be, that without the products from American farms to feed the sailors they would have had to spend part of their lives on shore farming to make something to eat.

THERE would seem to be a doubt in the air as to the wisdom of the gentlemen who are sitting around the peace table at Versailles, but there is a big subject before them and it requires time to understand it. It will hardly be doubted that President Wilson has carried to Europe the idea of a plan of constructive states-

manship which has pointed to new channels of thought and opened up new vistas of hope. The President has temporarily put aside the duties of his great office and gone to Europe with no other aim than to firmly plant in that war racked country the humane and elevating principles of government which have made his own the safe and liberal home of the oppressed. There can be no failure of such an effort. It is as grand in conception as the reformation which Luther preached, and it will succeed. Political opposition in his own country will be defeated, by the calm and better thought of his countrymen, when they realize the opposition would delay giving to the people of Europe the sense of personal existence and the chance to develop the independence of character. In the speech delivered in New York City, and which it appears the *North China Daily News* did not receive, the President declared that in dealing with Germany the guide would be the rule of stern justice. For forty years Germany engaged in preparation to selfishly subjugate all nations which would not acknowledge her rule, and she should be made to pay for all the damage done if it takes forty years, and those primarily responsible for the war ought not to be permitted to go at large again.

T. R. JERNIGAN.

(Only a few copies remaining)

Attitude of Americans and Britons in China Toward the Japanese!

This remarkable article published originally in the Review on December 21, dealing with the present attitude of Americans, Britons and Chinese as well toward the present activities of Japan in China, has been reprinted in booklet form.

The booklet has been issued in a limited edition of 500 copies in both the Chinese and English languages.

Persons who desire copies for distribution either in China or abroad may obtain same by applying to the REVIEW, enclosing 10 cents (Mex) in stamps for each copy to cover printing and mailing expense.

Owing to the great demand for these copies, persons are urged to write at once to the undersigned.

Editorial Department

MILLARD'S REVIEW

113 Avenue Edward VII Shanghai.

Vice-Minister Yuan Reviews China's Educational Progress

BY HOLLINGTON K. TONG

CHINA at the present time, according to the Vice-Minister of Education, Yuan Hsi-t'ao, has over 134,000 modern schools of different types, including normal, industrial and technical schools, colleges and universities, but in 1910 there were only 52,650 schools. The number of schools has thus been more than doubled in only eight years. To-day there are in China 4,500,000 students, 326,000 teachers and administrative officers, and the annual expenditure of the Central and provincial governments is approximately $40,000,000, but in 1910 there were only 1,625,534 students, 185,566 teachers and administrative officers, and the educational expenditure was Tls. 24,444,309, or about $33,000,000. The above figures show that although the number of students has increased by three-fourths, the amount of educational expenses has increased by less than $7,000,000. The result, according to the educational authorities, is the poorer school equipment, the poorer teaching staff, and the general inefficiency of most of the schools. This alarming situation is now receiving the serious consideration of public-spirited citizens. Unless it is remedied promptly, the future generations will seriously be affected. Quite a number of thinking Chinese are realizing the danger to the Republic if no adequate provision is made for the younger generation to receive a sound education, knowing that no republic can exist if its people are not properly educated.

"Since the establishment of the Republic, the educational funds of the Central and provincial governments have been much reduced," declared the Vice-Minister of Education in an interview recently granted to me. In 1907, when Chang Tse-tung was Viceroy of Hupeh, that province annually expended $1,000,000 for educational purposes. At present it expends only something like $400,000 a year. In the last days of the Manchu *regime* Kiangsu province devoted over $2,000,000 a year to the education of its people, but now it expends only $1,100,000 annually.

"There are now more schools of various types than before," continued Vice-Minister Yuan; "but they are not so well equipped. The laboratories in most of the schools, for instance, are lacking in experimental apparatus, and none of the colleges or universities has a good library for research work, which is much needed for advanced students. One interesting fact is that although the number of schools has been doubled during the last eight years, the number of students has been more than trebled. The result is that the existing schools are unable to accommo-

date all the aspiring young men and women and that those students for whom accommodation has been found cannot and do not receive the maximum amount of benefit on account of the lack of teachers and the consequent necessity to attend too large a class.

"After the unification of the North and South the Ministry of Education will devote the best of its attention to remedying the existing defects and further to promote universal education. Hitherto, the civil war has cost China much money, and all the available funds which might have been appropriated for educational purposes in ordinary times have been requisitioned for military purposes. When the war is over, the claim of the Ministry of Education for more educational funds, we trust, will unquestionably receive a sympathetic hearing from the government.

"In future the ministry will try its best to encourage higher and technical education by making special grants. It is now making plans for the dispatch of more college graduates to foreign countries to pursue a higher education. Social education in future will also be encouraged. Efforts are being made to impress upon the people the importance of knowledge, and the necessity of good and moral conduct. Our educational object is to give such education to the people that it will enable them to be useful men. I mean that we want to give them practical education. Personally, I do not believe in education by text books. Neither have we overlooked the usefulness of physical education. In former times learned Chinese were unable to make good use of their education because of their physical weakness. This condition is being remedied. I sincerely hope that a way will be found after the unification of China to make education as universal as possible."

In reply to my inquiry about the present status of the Chinese educational progress, Vice-Minister Yuan gave me the following interesting and up-to-date information which, however, does not cover a survey of the mission and private schools in China.

1. Primary Schools

The primary schools are of two grades: the lower primary school and the higher primary school. The course of study in the lower primary school is to be completed in four years and that in the higher primary school in three years. It is the duty of every parent to send his boy to school as soon as the latter reaches six years of age. This rule will be uniformly enforced and strictly carried out after the unification of China. The number of kindergartens in China is rather small, but the following statistics regarding the primary schools in the different provinces for the fourth year of the Republic (from August 1915 to July 1916), which are the latest, may be of interest:

Table showing China's lower primary schools:

Name of Provinces	Number of Schools	Number of Students	No. of Teachers and Administrative Officers	Expenses
Metropolis	216	21,073	594	$82,730
Metropolitan District	1,154	30,026	2,403	188,590
Chihli	14,288	423,537	32,895	1,418,415
Fengtien	5,489	195,893	8,050	1,372,093
Kirlin	758	31,522	1,493	340,061
Heilungkiang	967	28,537	1,197	286,515
Shantung	14,375	395,490	39,345	1,299,290
Honan	7,326	185,649	15,604	395,413
Shansi	10,817	304,283	20,711	737,677
Kiangsu	5,845	262,735	15,103	1,704,129
Anhwei	1,135	41,139	2,719	225,139
Kiangsi	3,026	91,761	7,842	407,239
Fukien	1,150	51,184	4,880	359,703
Chekiang	6,621	288,644	17,966	1,448,237
Hupei	9,118	216,582	13,539	456,729
Hunan	3,861	121,264	9,774	609,020
Shensi	4,913	121,176	12,611	244,558
Kansu	1,414	34,493	1,980	54,428
Sinkiang	53	2,602	76	42,523
Szechuen	13,832	436,017	26,501	1,060,202
Kwangtung	4,093	161,003	13,302	1,163,503
Kwangsi	1,560	48,665	3,225	389,253
Yunnan	4,678	167,954	9,602	470,704
Kueichow	1,411	54,292	4,346	183,395
Jehol	464	10,686	761	48,344
Suiyuan	262	5,925	283	21,765
Charhar	181	4,381	239	13,100
Total	119,007	3,736,513	267,041	$15,022,755

Table showing the higher primary schools of the whole country:

Name of Provinces	Number of Schools	Number of Students	No. of Teachers and Administrative Officers	Expenses
Metropolis	61	4,034	497	$171,782
Metropolitan District	54	2,091	191	58,311
Chihli	405	25,808	1,827	667,014
Fengtien	351	20,102	1,297	540,077
Kirlin	88	4,024	321	199,172
Heilungkiang	65	2,759	241	163,471
Shantung	381	16,078	1,481	369,780
Honan	224	12,594	755	236,757
Shansi	225	13,788	1,067	241,877
Kiangsu	458	26,625	3,224	751,377
Anhwei	253	10,024	1,327	246,312
Kiangsi	421	19,474	2,040	345,605
Fukien	489	14,539	3,210	318,817
Chekiang	720	31,143	3,985	667,561
Hupei	182	13,158	963	253,385
Hunan	341	21,126	2,066	248,621
Shensi	140	7,917	824	173,880
Kansu	139	4,227	542	82,289
Sinkiang	6	147	10	14,029
Szechuen	835	44,280	4,751	744,481
Kwangtung	1,100	45,998	6,088	990,675
Kwangsi	330	12,766	1,364	269,038
Yunnan	318	21,446	1,333	219,888
Kueichow	235	10,639	1,369	147,897
Jehol	21	907	89	29,137
Suiyuan	7	374	16	7,069
Charhar	13	297	46	15,415
Total	7,862	386,365	40,915	$9,173,717

2. MIDDLE SCHOOLS

The aim of the middle schools is to furnish general education and to develop strong and intelligent citizens. The course of the middle school is four years. Graduates from the higher primary school or those who have passed examinations showing a similar grade of scholarship, are allowed to enter the middle school. Owing to the great demand of vocational education, special courses will be offered to the students of the middle school besides the regular courses.

The following is the table regarding the middle schools in China for the sixth year of the Republic (from August 1917 to July 1918):

Name of Provinces	No. of Schools	No. of Teachers	No. of Administrative Officers	No. of Classes	No. of Students	No. of Graduates	Expenses
Metropolis	12	188	67	39	3,092	492	$54,912
Metropolitan Districts	5	33	15	10	551	44	9,240
Chihli	2	258	27	79	3,321	2,302	122,072
Fengtien	17	158	70	43	1,960	489	80,791
Kirlin	8	70	30	16	906	...	...
Heilungkiang	2	21	10	18	421	132	25,000
Shantung	21	261	79	49	3,406	504	106,077
Shansi	20	186	129	51	2,854	647	157,840
Shensi	6	87	39	31	1,530	187	85,796
Honan	16	155	89	44	2,885	1,254	84,166
Kiangsu	21	208	74	50	2,898	488	100,786
Anhwei	11	83	39	29	1,125	497	37,250
Chekiang	23	371	169	72	5,525	1,872	29,160
Kiangsi	18	218	88	71	3,014	740	48,950
Hupei	26	226	79	51	2,896	622	18,512
Hunan	45	691	245	243	8,614	1,483	240,313
Szechuen	55	283	102	69	8,008	2,316	...
Kwangtung	52	480	194	111	7,105	20,848	245,478
Kwangsi	22	185	76	54	2,573	417	108,029
Yunnan	14	136	51	33	1,654	630	87,711
Kueichow	6	93	40	28	1,664	443	40,215
Fukien	18	251	195	66	2,600	965	28,679
Kansu	4	69	33	16	667	117	30,046
Charhar	1	5	2	86	...	...	...
Jehol	2	28	11	6	279	47	...
Suiyuan	1	6	3	1	49	45	...
Total	428	4,750	1,956	1,366	69,598	37,581	$1,741,023

The following is the table giving particulars of the girls' middle schools in China for the sixth year of the Republic:

Name of Provinces	No. of Schools	No. of Teachers	No. of Administrative Officers	No. of Classes	No. of Students	No. of Graduates	Expenses
Metropolis	1	20	7	4	229	...	...
Heilungkiang	1	9	4	2	100	...	...
Kiangsu	5	76	26	5	221	47	$13,260
Hupei	1	9	4	1	36	...	10,020
Fukien	1	18	6	1	36	25	...
Total	9	132	47	13	622	72	$23,280

3. NORMAL SCHOOLS

The normal schools are of two grades: the normal school and the high normal school. The purpose of normal schools is to train teachers for the primary school, and that of the higher normal schools is to train teachers for the middle schools. Students of the normal schools, both government and public, are exempted from payment for tuition and are given certain allowances to defray their expenses. The amount of such allowance varies according to the number of years the students are required to serve as teachers after their graduation. The normal school gives the preparatory course and the regular course. The preparatory course is for one year. The regular course is to be divided into two parts; the first part of the course is for four years and the second part one year. Graduates from the higher primary schools, or students showing a similar grade of scholarship, are qualified to take the preparatory course. Students completing the preparatory course and graduates from the middle schools are qualified to take the second part of the regular course. Courses for training primary school and kindergarden teachers may be added to the curriculum of the normal school.

The higher normal school gives the preparatory course, regular course and special research course. Elective and special courses may be added when occasion requires. The preparatory course is for one year; the regular course three years; and the special research course two years. Graduates from middle schools or normal schools or students of equivalent scholarship are allowed to take the preparatory course. After completing the preparatory course, the students are allowed to take the regular course, and then the special research course.

The following table gives particulars of the normal schools in China for the sixth year of the Republic:

Name of Provinces.	No. of Schools	No. of Administrative Officers	No. of Teachers	No. of Classes	No. of Students	No. of Graduates	Expenses
Metropolis	1	13	18	5	214	26	$58,298
Metropolitan District	1	7	9	4	164	39	33,160
Chihli	5	30	76	35	1,372	194	158,244

The China Mutual Life Insurance Company, Limited.

Will be pleased to send the latest Prospectus and a copy of the Balance Sheet to any subscriber to Millard's Review, on receiving a telephone message or a letter of request.

Head Office,
10 Canton Road
SHANGHAI, CHINA

The Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, Ltd.

9, Ningpo Road, Shanghai

Capital (Paid-up) . . $ 600,000.00
Reserve Fund. . . . $ 15,000.00
Deposits (Dec. 31, 1918) $3,400,000.00

FACILITIES OF THIS BANK:

1. Accounts opened in dollars, taels or foreign currencies.
2. Banking by mail.
3. Bills discounted.
4. Checking and Savings accounts.
5. Collection of coupons and dividends.
6. Documentary bills accepted.
7. Exchange of dollars, taels and foreign currencies.
8. Issue and purchase of drafts on foreign countries.
9. Issue of letter of credit and telegraphic transfer.
10. Loans granted on approved securities.
11. POCKET SAVINGS BANKS of various kinds.
12. Safe Deposit vault.

K. P. CHEN
General Manager.

Fengtien	18	41	121	42	1,777	228	129,577
Kirlin	4	19	51	15	604	113	93,630
Heilungkiang	2	7	22	9	400	40	71,067
Shantung	4	25	67	30	1,022	258	171,124
Shansi	4	26	64	26	1,178	165	88,392
Honan	5	40	57	19	811	82	121,404
Shensi	2	19	25	9	489	108	65,076
Kansu	4	18	120	8	401	219	42,782
Kiangsu	10	122	193	54	2,287	510	374,452
Chekiang	11	82	182	51	1,865	183	217,350
Anhwei	5	50	71	25	1,053	26	125,278
Kiangsi	5	25	71	20	895	167	81,744
Hupei	4	22	85	17	919	127	94,358
Hunan	6	43	157	25	1,545	30	138,362
Szechuen	10	53	92	30	1,458	101	145,820
Hsinkiang	1	3	6	1	60	40	16,549
Fukien	4	33	64	15	495	32	74,992
Kwangtung	8	30	88	15	503	39	42,968
Kwangsi	3	14	38	14	507	41	75,447
Yunnan	7	49	406	22	1,175	233	130,019
Kueichow	1	7	26	5	228	36	25,000
Jehol	1	3	7	2	73	...	7,380
Charhar	1	2	4	2	80	...	8,971
Total	127	782	2,120	500	21,575	3,036	$2,629,444

The following table gives particulars of the Girls' Normal Schools also for the sixth year of the Republic.

Name of Provinces	No. of School	No. of Administrative Officers	No. of Teachers	No. of Classes	No. of Students	No. of Graduates	Expenses
Metropolis	2	2	39	8	222	56	$71,931
Chihli	2	18	42	10	353	96	72,176
Fengtien	5	10	45	13	504	161	32,027
Kirlin	2	4	16	6	185	...	32,184
Heilungkiang	1	4	17	3	134	...	26,784
Shantung	2	13	32	10	357	...	37,374
Shansi	2	14	28	7	188	27	33,600
Honan	1	7	16	2	85	16	25,124
Shensi	1	12	20	3	60	14	23,907
Kansu	1	2	6	1	27	8	4,674
Kiangsu	5	42	71	17	498	68	83,555
Chekiang	6	31	84	21	432	43	50,422
Anhwei	2	16	22	6	180	32	19,687
Kiangsi	2	9	28	3	85	...	14,038
Hupei	1	3	22	3	12	...	24,780
Hunan	10	56	135	31	960	82	93,647
Szechuen	3	18	77	10	301	...	47,800
Fukien	1	10	21	5	184	14	20,184
Kwangtung	3	11	57	6	257	3	15,687
Yunnan	1	4	17	3	141	39	1,023
Kueichow	1	2	7	1	38	...	25,000
Total	54	289	802	169	5,203	659	$755,604

The following table shows the high normal schools of the whole country:

Number of Schools	7	
Number of administrative officers	165	
Number of Teachers		
Deans	35	
Professors	107	
Instructors	155	
Assistants	8	
Preparatory	540	Students
Collegiate		
National Language	229	,,
English	228	,,
History and Geography	93	,,
Mathematics	131	,,
Science	138	,,
Philosophy	120	,,
Mathematics and Science	93	,,
Literature and History	40	,,
Special Course		
Manual Labor and Drawing	73	,,
Physical Training	117	,,
National Language	155	,,
Agriculture	29	,,
Industry	39	,,
Commerce	30	,,
English	22	,,
Drawing and Music	37	,,
History and Geography	42	,,
Science	41	,,
Elected Course		
Special	27	,,
Post Graduate	64	,,
Hand Work	62	,,
Special training in teaching	42	,,
Lecture	119	,,
Research	10	,,
Total number of Students	2517	
Number of Graduates	407	
Expenses		$959,060

4. Technical Schools

The technical schools are of two grades: A and B courses in agriculture, technique, commerce, ship-building and the like are given. Besides, technical schools have been established for girls. The A grade requires one year's preparatory work and gives a course of three years. The work of B grade covers a period of three years. The special and elective courses may be added according to the nature of the location of the school.

Resources: Pesos 248,000,000

Philippine National Bank

No. 1 The Bund
TELEPHONE C. 2741
Shanghai
Head Office: Manila
BRANCHES:
37 Broadway, New York
and throughout the
Philippines
Correspondents at principal
cities in the Orient,
United States and
Europe

****

SAVINGS & CHECKING ACCOUNTS
FIXED DEPOSITS
EXCHANGE BOUGHT and SOLD
COMMERCIAL & TRAVELLERS
LETTERS of CREDIT
TRAVELLERS CHECKS

The table of the technical schools of the whole country is as follows:

Name of Schools	No. of Schools	No. of Administrative Officers	No. of Teachers	No. of Classes	No. of Students	No. of Graduates	Expenses
Agricultural School (A)	54	383	640	193	5,998	897	$682,131
Industrial School (A)	29	214	492	168	4,352	579	664,747
Commercial School (A)	27	162	333	91	3,066	358	251,774
Technical School (A)	1	1	5	2	56	.....	1,800
Agricultural School (B)	240	412	622	354	9,784	1,054	377,217
Industrial School (B)	34	74	153	64	1,692	42	62,500
Commercial School (B)	68	128	299	133	3,627	301	30,414
Technical School (B)	2	7	15	5	156	43	3,692
Women's Vocational Schools	20	79	194	74	1,719	230	63,883
Teachers' Industrial Training Schools	2	4	4	7	204	.....	.....
Total	477	1,464	2,757	1,091	30,654	3,504	$2,138,158

Table showing the different courses given in the technical schools:

Technical Subjects	(A) Advanced Course	(B) Elementary Course	Women's Vocational Course
Agriculture	39 institutions	131 institutions	
Forestry	18 ,,		
Sericulture	30 ,,	117 ,,	2 institutions
Silk producing work	,,		1 ,,
Fishery	3 ,,		
Manufacture	3 ,,		
Veterinary	1 ,,		
Cotton Picking	,,		1 ,,
Fabric Dyeing	11 ,,	27 ,,	6 ,,
Dyeing	1 ,,		
Carpentry	1 ,,	5 ,,	
Rattan Works		1 ,,	
Rattan & Bamboo Works		7 ,,	
Varnishing		1 ,,	
Wheel Works		1 ,,	
Hand-labor			1 ,,
Civil Engineering	8 ,,		
Gold Smithy	9 ,,		
Dynamic Electricity	2 ,,		
Current Electricity	1 ,,		
Electrical Engineering	1 ,,		
Applied Chemistry	8 ,,		
Mineralogy	6 ,,		
Mining	2 ,,		
Drawing	1 ,,		
Designing	1 ,,		
Surveying	1 ,,		
Tapestry			1 ,,
Pottery	1 ,,	1 ,,	
Pottery painting	1 ,,		11 ,,
Embroidery			9 ,,
Sewing			4 ,,
Tailoring			4 ,,
Imitation Flower			1 ,,
Braiding			1 ,,
Lace Making			1 ,,
Hair Netting			1 ,,
Fine Arts			1 ,,
Commerce	27 ,,	70 ,,	
Total	176 ,,	361 ,,	44 ,,

5. COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

The college is divided into preparatory collegial and post-graduate departments, in which courses on political science, law, medicine, agriculture, technique, commerce, fine arts, music, foreign languages and the like are given. The preparatory course is for one year, the college course covers three years and the post-graduate course requires two years. Graduates from the middle school or students of equivalent scholarship are allowed to enter the preparatory department after passing the necessary examinations. The preparatory department of a university covers a period of two years and the college department a period of four years.

This table shows higher Educational Institutes:

1. University.

No. of Schools	Courses	No. of Students	No. of Administrative officers	No. of Teachers	Expenses
Government	3 Preparatory, Arts, Science, Engineering and Law.	2,811	67	207	$870,000
Private	3 University: Preparatory, Arts, Law, Commerce. College: Preparatory Law, Politics, Economics and Commerce.	1,893	15	150	74,165

2. College of Law.

Government	1 Preparatory, Law, Economics, Political Economics.	622	20	5	101,500
Public	20 Preparatory, Law, Economics, Politics and Commerce.	3,573	363	459	549,452
Private	13 Preparatory, Law, Politics, Economics and Commerce.	2,121	93	202	36,870

3. College of Agriculture.

Government	1 Preparatory, Agriculture and Forestry.	171	18	21	91,200
Public	6 Preparatory, Agriculture, Forestry, Silk-worm and Sericulture.	568	80	129	262,300

4. Technical College.

Government	1 Preparatory, Mechanics, Electric Engineering and Applied Chemistry.	242	18	39	126,036

Public	8 Preparatory, Civil Engineering, Dynamics, Applied Chemistry, Mining and Dyeing.	1,037	130	214	606,072
5.	College of Commerce.				
Government	1 Preparatory and Commerce.	134	14	25	42,168
Public	4 Preparatory, Commerce and Banking.	266	34	90	98,703
Private	1 Commerce.	41	8	24	9,500
6.	Medical College.				
Government	1 Medicine	174	46	22	103,000
Public	4 Medicine and Pharmacy	391	59	48	146,886
Private	3 Preparatory and Medicine.	211	24	56	215,000
7.	Foreign Language College.				
Public	4 Preparatory, English, Japanese, German and Russian.	605	33	67	102,340
8.	College.				
	3 Preparatory, Spinning, Civil Engineering, Mechanics, Medical and Engineering.	290	36	76	135,468
	Total	16,150	1,058	1,834	$3,570,984

6. SOCIAL EDUCATION

The Ministry of Education has appointed special officials to develop social education. Plans for the promotion of social education have been receiving much attention from the ministry. But owing to the unsettled condition of the country the program cannot be fully carried out as expected. The following is a list of the institutions already established for the promotion of social education:

Institutions	Number
Libraries	175
Elementary libraries	287
Moving libraries	257
Elementary lecture institutions	2,129
Open-air lecture institutions	659
Newspaper reading office	1,727
Museums	10
Schools for backward students	81
Half-day schools for poor and destitute	1,242
Open-air schools	37
Elementary reading schools	4,593

Peking, March 15, 1919.

A Challenge to the Students of China

BY IDA KAHN, M. D.

NOW that our peace conference has ended in a fiasco, our hearts have dropped into our boots, and we are apt to say with characteristic fatalism that after all there is nothing to be done, for China is bound to be ruined anyway, whether through external attack or internal disintegration what matters it since nothing can stave off the inevitable catastrophe. But this is where our loyalty should come in. It is non-patriotic and it savors of Bolshevism to simply sit still and say *mu yu fa tzu.* We should all search our hearts and ask what we can do to help our country in this terrible crisis. Thus it may not be amiss for us to issue a challenge to all the students of China, whether past or present, and if the students can accept the challenge then so much the better, and it may be passed on to the other classes of citizens in the country, such as merchants, etc., until all have answered the question and placed themselves on record as being ready *to go over the top* in this time of stress for our country.

Now we are face to face with the truth that China is oppressed by militarism in just the same way that Germany was oppressed by her military oligarchy, except that our bondage is infinitely worse, for our Tuchunate has given us neither efficiency or organization in anything, and we are being slowly throttled to death most shamelessly. There is not even the slightest hint that our country will become gloriously great if we but submit to the sacrifice of liberty and wealth; on the other hand it is blazoned openly to the world that China is being sold to Japan, while the wealth of that country flows into the coffers of our wonderful officials. The world is sick of our talking against the Japanese. It is the Chinese who are selling their country to the Japanese. It is the Chinese who are accepting the loans of the Japanese and allowing them to supply our Tuchuns with arms and ammunition while they may come in to possess the land. Why do we supinely allow ourselves to be ruled by such a rascally shameless crowd? We must be intrinsically wrong ourselves or we would not submit for such a length of time to such arrant tyranny. Presidents may come and Presidents may go but such men as Tuan Chi-jui and Tsao Jui-ling go on forever doing as they please and peddling away the assets of the nation as if they were their private property while there is no one to gainsay them. We are all mean cowards to sit so calmly and submit without a murmur to such unrighteous government and we deserve to be classed as traitors, everyone of us. In spite of all the vileness of the Japanese they have the excuse that they are doing everything for their own country. We are either traitors or cowards, and care only to preserve our own skin; therefore we deserve to be degraded and punished for our own deeds. Why have we not made public opinion so strong that such officials will not have half a chance to stay in office? Why should we mind if we be sent to prison, nay if we be killed in the struggle for a right government? If we perish our successors may have liberty, for democracy is bound to succeed and wickedness cannot flourish forever.

Students of China, if you cannot fight and have no arms to bear, why do you not appeal to the Allies and ask them to help you clean up the country? Throw yourselves upon the mercy of America, England, France and Italy, and beseech them to come to your aid. Tell them that we believe in the League of Nations and that we wish them to enlarge their sphere

SHERWIN-WILLIAMS

PAINTS & VARNISHES

Paste Paints,
Flat Wall Paints,
Ready Mixed Paints,
Calcimine,
Cement Paints,
Stains & Varnishes.

Large Stocks—Recently Arrived

Color Cards, Prices and Information upon request to

Andersen, Meyer & Co., Ltd.

SHANGHAI

Branches at Tientsin, Peking, Kalgan, Harbin, Urga, Tsinan, Changsha, Hankow, Hongkong Canton Vladivostock, Yunnanfu.

Pacific Mail Steamship Co.

AMERICAN STEAMERS

Trans-Pacific Service

San Francisco—Honolulu—Yokohama—Kobe—Shanghai—Manila—Hongkong

"ECUADOR" "VENEZUELA" "COLOMBIA"

These steamers are equipped with the most modern improvements for the safety and comfort of passengers. One and two bed staterooms only. NO UPPER BERTHS. Tickets interchangeable with Canadian Pacific Ocean Service, Ltd., and Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

EAST INDIA SERVICE

San Francisco—Honolulu—Manila—Saigon—Singapore—Calcutta—Colombo

"COLUSA" "SANTA CRUZ"

PANAMA SERVICE

San Francisco—Mexico—Central America—Panama

Safety and comfort of passengers always our first consideration.

For information regarding passage or freight apply to company's agents at San Francisco, Honolulu, Yokohama, Kobe, Shanghai, Manila, Hongkong, Singapore, Calcutta or Colombo.

I—B Nankiag Road
Palace Hotel Building
SHANGHAI
Telephone—Central 5056
Cable Address "Solano"

08-143

of usefulness, and as a friendly act we ask them to come and see that our republican government has a fair chance to get to work. We are tied hand and foot and we need our white brothers to come and free us. We know that they are strong and just. They have just overthrown militarism in Europe. If they will not come and sweep it away in China then they will have to do their world work over again very soon. Would they be willing to pay the toll again a second time? God forbid! An ounce of prevention is worth a ton of cure, therefore they must come and help us to get rid of our military rulers. This is the challenge to the students of China! Let us not hesitate to accept it. The students of every country have ever been in the vanguard in leading their country into the light. Let us not be the less willing to sacrifice ourselves. Let the students' clubs everywhere get together and sign a monster petition to the Allied Ministers beseeching the help of the Allies, and let the petition be miles in length. Let every student's name be on it. When that is done then agitate and endeavor to have the merchants through their guilds take up the matter also and join in the movement. Then let the farmers, artisans and workmen everywhere do likewise and we will have a movement nation-wide and the Allies will not dare to refuse us help. What if we do get internationalization of our railways? It would be infinitely better than to have these railway mortgages foreclosed by the Japanese. With these railways as arteries the Japanese could certainly take China and retain their hold upon it to crush it forever. With an internationalized railway well kept, well managed, and forging ever ahead, China will be able to support her teeming population. An Allied supervision over our industries and mining interests will mean that there will not be corrupt officials to swallow up the greater share of the output, and then an enormous amount of natural wealth will flow into the country and better the condition of everyone. Foreign administration in the Salt Department and Postal Service has vindicated its usefulness and we need to have it extended until it touches every branch of administration in the land.

There is another way whereby we may show our patriotism. The Allies are determined to discriminate against enemy merchandise even after the war, for if Germany becomes economically strong then the object of the war will be defeated also, for as yet she has not shown a change of spirit. Let us be equally prompt in our well doing even if it involves some discomfort and self-sacrifice. Let us boycott Japanese goods with all our might and main until Japan is brought to a realization of her unneighborly acts and then perhaps we will induce her to respect our nation. From the detestable morphine to the delectable *abalone* let us deny our palates. Also from fans, flowers and gorgeous crepes to Japanese wines and women, let us abstain from gratifying our tastes, and let us draw a line so rigid that it will not easily be crossed. By acting in unison and doing it without coercion we will be expressing public opinion and will undoubtedly force Japan to repent of her error and treat us more justly.

That a large per cent of us are already boycotting Japanese merchandise goes without saying. That there is a prevalent opinion that a boycott is the right thing is also apparent as note the following instance: Last autumn the writer of this article called on the head of the girls' normal school in this town. She expressed her horror at the conditition of things in the country, and then said that since foreigners were oppressing the Chinese she was advising her girls to boycott all foreign goods and try to be patriotic and use only home made things. The writer was struck by the perniciousness of this teaching and knowing that the teacher was Japanese trained, she quickly retorted: "Now, King Lao-sze, you know that there is only one country which is oppressing China, and we need only to boycott her. If China has no intercourse with foreign nations then it will mean that all progress will be stopped in our country. Japan alone is responsible for our condition, and we need only discriminate against her." This woman realized what a potent factor a boycott would be in the hands of the people but her patriotism was not great enough to enable her to rise above her training and denounce the real culprit in the case. Let us use this weapon in the right way and in the right spirit.

We are a solid and brilliant race and once given a fair chance will become strong and democratic as a nation and we shall be able to preserve peace in the East. Then we may repay our allies by being their watch dog in keeping the peace as it should be kept. With Europe and Asia both at peace, the world will be a pretty safe place for democracy, and the four years' war will not have been fought in vain. Then may we also be spiritually reborn as an aftermath of the great struggle which has given to the world the power of the Allies to whom we appeal. Let the students then of China accept the challenge and not count the cost, for in the end it will pay. Our country will then, and then only, truly become a great nation and our very own.

Nanchang, March 14, 1919.

The Guarantee of Excellence on Goods Electrical

LOOK for this trademark on electric motors, generators, fans, lamps, wiring devices — on everything electrical that you buy. This trademark guarantees reliability and long service. It is the mark of the General Electric Company, the largest manufacturer of electrical products in the world.

General Electric Company products have established this trademark as the Guarantee of Excellence on Goods Electrical.

GENERAL ELECTRIC COMPANY of NEW YORK

Representatives in the Far East:

CHINA—Andersen, Meyer & Company, Ltd., Shanghai
DUTCH EAST INDIES—General Electric Company, Soerabaya, Java
JAPAN—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, Ltd., Tokio; Bagnall & Hilles, Yokohama; General Electric Co., Yokohama
KOREA—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, Ltd., Seoul
PHILIPPINES — Pacific Commercial Company, Manila

General Representatives outside of Japan

American General Electric Edison Corporation of China, Shanghai.

&D E

08-145

American Express Company

Head Office, New York.

Offices at principal points in United States and Europe, also at Shanghai, Hongkong, Yokohama, Manila, Buenos Aires.

Travelers Cheques, Letters of Credit, Money Orders, Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all parts of the world.

Banking business of all kinds transacted. Bills of Exchange purchased. Commercial Letters of Credit issued. Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits.

Special facilities for shipping and financial business with the United States.

Shanghai Office, No. 8 Kiukiang Road.

Attacks on American Soldiers in Tientsin

THE following brief account of the attacks on American soldiers of the 15th U. S. Infantry on the nights of March 11, 12 and 13 has been given by an officer of the regiment and may be considered as the most authoritative account of the affair pending the publication of the result of the military and diplomatic investigations now going on:

MARCH 11, TUESDAY

On that evening two soldiers of the 15th Infantry were in a Japanese house of ill-fame in the Japanese Concession. According to their testimony and so far as it has been possible to substantiate the facts from other sources they were not drunk nor did they start a fight. They state that they were attacked by a number of Japanese in civilian clothes, whom they later claim to have seen in uniform. A Chinese informant told the nearest members of the American Provost Guard—military police—of the fight, and the Guard came and took the two American soldiers from the house of ill-fame back to their barracks. Whether Japanese were injured in this fighting is not known, but the fact remains that the soldiers were unarmed, and that there were only two of them.

MARCH 12, WEDNESDAY

On the following evening, Wednesday, March 12, the members of the 15th Infantry were forbidden to enter the Japanese Concession, and a Provost Guard numbering seven men were stationed in various places in the French Concession—which adjoins the Japanese—to see that this order was obeyed and to keep their own men from raising a disturbance. Crowds of Japanese began to gather round these members of the Provost Guard and to attack them. The Guard were unarmed except for their police clubs, so they gathered together for greater protection. The mob drove them down to the vicinity of the small cemetery opposite the Empire Theater. While there a group of Japanese soldiers estimated to number about two hundred, led by officers with drawn sabers and themselves with guns and fixed bayonets, rushed toward them from the Japanese Concession and joined in the attack. This fact is evidenced by the fact that the wounds received by the Provost Guard members during this fight were from bayonets. The doctor of the 15th Infantry states that the wounds of two of these men could have been caused by nothing else than bayonets.

When word reached the barracks of the 15th Infantry that the Provost Guard were surrounded, a Guard of twelve men and an officer were sent to rescue them and bring them home. When these men reached the scene they were engulfed in the attack as well. It should be borne in mind that all the men engaged were unarmed, except for their police clubs, and numbered not over twenty.

Finally the Japanese Acting-Consul and the American Consul-General arrived on the scene and succeeded in obtaining from the military officers of the Japanese attacking party permission to let the Americans out.

Meanwhile it became rumored that one or more of the Americans had been captured and taken to the Japanese Police Station. Therefore, the American Consul-General, in company with a few civilians, went to the Japanese Police Station, and demanded the release of American soldiers taken to the Station. They were told that there were none there. They took upon themselves the right of search, however, and in the courtyard of the Police Station they found an American soldier—stripped from his waist up, practically unconscious, and with seven or eight serious bayonet wounds in his back. The clothes of this man were later found in the Police Station and had no cuts nor blood stains on them.

The story of this man is now substantiated as follows: He was a member of the Provost Guard who had been on duty at the East Railway Station (Russian Concession), had been relieved, and was returning to quarters. On the way through the Japanese Concession and French Concession he was attacked. How he received his wounds is not yet known, but it is an established fact that they were made by bayonets, that he himself was unarmed except for his police stick, and that the wounds—with the exception of one on his forearm—were all on his back or thighs; which goes to prove that they were inflicted from behind and by bayonets. It appears to be an established fact that when the wounds were inflicted the man was naked from the waist up, and that his clothes had been taken from him previously.

In the Police Station was found—locked up in a cell—another wounded soldier, a member of the original Provost Guard who had been attacked in the French Concession.

When these men were finally released and an ambulance summoned from the American barracks, the ambulance was repeatedly attacked by the Japanese

mob, in which mob soldiers were freely intermingled. The automobile in which the American Consul-General was returning was also attacked by the mob.

Meanwhile, very apparently under orders of their superior officers, groups of Japanese soldiers were searching the French Concession for American soldiers. One American officer walking with a British gentleman and his wife at the far side of the French Concession almost within the British Concession, was arrested at the point of the bayonet by two Japanese soldiers, and was being taken to the Japanese Police Station when they met the Japanese Consul and the American Consul-General, who secured the officer's release.

MARCH 13, THURSDAY

On this evening several members of the Provost Guard were again attacked, this time in front of the Empire Theater, French Concession, and were forced to take refuge in the theater. The proprietor of the theater was forced to lock the doors to keep out the mob. The mob was finally dispersed by Annamite troops and French reservists.

Notes from Peking

Vinton Douglas Burgess, son of Mr. and Mrs. John Stewart Burgess of the Peking Young Men's Christian Association, was born on Tuesday afternoon, March 11, at Peking.

Willing Spencer, of the American legation, gave a dinner to various members of the Harvard Club on Tuesday evening, March 11, in honor of Colonel Henry S. Thompson, Harvard '99.

The Peking Literary and Social Guild met on Tuesday evening, March 11, at the residence of Dr. Candlin. Dr. John S. Downey read a paper on English and Scotch cathedrals.

E. S. Rendall, of Tientsin, won the model battleship which had been displayed for some time in Sims & Company's window, and was recently raffled for the Siberian Relief. The lucky ticket was No. 144.

John Jay Abbott, representative of the American banking group, has taken Robert Rankin's house in the East City off the Tsungpu Hutung, and expects to remain in Peking for from six weeks to two months.

Francis H. Kales, of the American Red Cross, who came down to Peking from several months of work in Siberia, has left for the North again and expects to be absent from China until the latter part of this year.

Lieutenant-General Chang Shu-yuan, who has been Tuchun *ad interim* in Shantung ever since General Chang Huai-chi came to Peking last autumn for the Tuchuns' Conference, has now been appointed Tuchun.

Henry S. Leiper, of the American Board Mission, who underwent an operation at the Union Medical College Hospital a few days ago, is rapidly gaining ground and hopes to be up and about again within a week.

S. A. Beck, of Seoul, who is correspondent of the *Japan Advertiser* at that place, arrived in Peking on Monday, March 10, and after spending a few days at the Wagons-Lits Hotel here, left for Seoul on Thursday, March 13.

W. R. Donald, editor of the *Far Estern Review*, paid a flying visit to Peking. He arrived on Thursday, March 6, and returned to Shanghai on Sunday afternoon, March 9. He will be absent for a few weeks from Peking.

News has reached here from Canton that the Canton constitutional government has appointed Dr. Sun Yat-sen to attend the peace conference in Paris on behalf of the Canton government, and has allotted $200,000 for his expenses.

On Monday, March 10, the cabinet decided not to touch the Yen 17,000,000 deposited in the Sino-Japanese Exchange Bank for the use of the War Participation Bureau. The decision has been communicated to Marshal Tuan Chi-jui, director-general of the Bureau.

Nearly two hundred persons attended the Music Students' Club's second Artists' Recital at the home of the American Minister on Monday afternoon, March 10, and more than $70 were taken in at the door, an exceedingly good showing in view of the low cost of admission.

Chang Ziang-ling, a secretary of the cabinet, who frequently acts as interpreter between foreigners and the Prime Minister, and is in this capacity well known to all newspaper correspondents, was gazetted on Monday evening, March 10, as having been decorated with the Fourth Class Wen Hu.

Captain Thomas Lynch, United States Army, and Miss Mabel von Meyeren, of Tientsin, were quietly married at the American Consulate on Thursday morning, March 13. Captain Kelly acted as best man and Mr. Hientzleman, who witnessed the ceremony, entertained the bridal party with refreshments.

General Ting Shih-yuan, director of the Peking-Hankow and the Peking-Suiyuan Railways, in an interview with a press representative, said that the chief ground of his opposition to the plan for the unification of the Chinese railways was that the scheme was purely theoretical and entirely impracticable.

An American who has just arrived in Peking from Shanghai, where he was in close touch with the Northern and Southern peace delegates, states that Tang Shao-yi and Chu Chi-chien are working in perfect harmony and that they control the policies of their respective delegations.

John J. Abbott was entertained by the International Press Club on Monday afternoon, March 10. Sir Francis Aglen, Inspector-General of the Customs, and Dr. Tenney, of the American legation, were present at the entertainment. Interesting speeches were made on the occasion.

Various members of the board of managers of the Music Students' Club state that the plan for organizing a new art department has met with the enthusiastic approval of the artists of Peking. Three well-known artists, Miss Katherine Carl, Mrs. K. T. Ouang and Kungpeh King, have already offered their services incurred in organizing the Art Department.

Sir Reginald Gamble, Chief Inspector of the Salt Gabelle, and chairman of the Peking "Our Day" Fund, has received a letter from Sir Robert A. Hudson, chairman of the Joint Finance Committee of the British Red Cross Society and the Order of St. John of Jerusalem in England, expressing their deep gratitude for the splendid response they received to their appeal.

The Ministry for Foreign Affairs has addressed a petition to President Hsu Shih-chang, requesting him to publish all the secret treaties made between China and Japan. The President has referred the petition to the cabinet with the recommendation that the cabinet decide upon the date and the scope of the publication of the Sino-Japanese treaties at its next sitting.

Grand Hotel Kalee

Cable address, "Kalee," Shanghai,
Telephone Central 666

The only American Hotel
in China.

Under French Management

130 Rooms, each
with private bath

Best Cuisine in Town

Commodious lounge, reception
rooms, etc.

WHEN IN SHANGHAI
STOP AT THE

Grand Hotel Kalee

Centrally Located
at Kiangse and Kiukiang
Roads, Shanghai.

Chang Chung-hiang, Chinese Minister to Tokio, has applied to the Central government for leave of absence with permission to return to China, and the cabinet has sent him a telegraphic reply, granting him leave during the month of April. It may be remembered that some time ago he sent in his resignation and that his resignation was not accepted by the Peking government.

Colonel Henry S. Thompson, of the American Red Cross, left Peking on Friday afternoon, March 11, and will go straight through to Shanghai to catch the *Nanking*, sailing for Manila on March 16. After a few days spent in the Philippines he plans to return to Shanghai, where he will take a steamer to Vladivostock in time to be present at a Red Cross conference in that city on April 20.

The Southern leaders are still pouring in telegraphic protests against the issuance of the 8th Year Domestic Short Term Loan bonds and threaten that in case the government disregards these protests they will take simultaneous steps to issue similar loan bonds, which will not only destroy the faith and confidence of the people towards the government but may also create untoward events.

The government has received a telegram from Yeh Kung-cho, former Vice-Minister of Communications, who is now travelling in Europe to study communications and cognate questions, urging the closest attention to the tea industry. The telegram states that there is a general appreciation of China teas in Europe, but there is also complaint of their falling off in quality.

Dr. William Cullen Dennis, American legal adviser to the Chinese government, will give a lecture on the "League of Nations" at the Tientsin Y. M. C. A. at 7.30 this afternoon, March 15. This lecture is the second of a series of talks on "After War Problems" held in the Y. M. C. A. Auditorium by the Y. M. C. A. authorities, who aim to continue the series with a number of similar lectures on current interesting topics.

From reliable private sources the *Shuntien Shihpao*, a Japanese daily newspaper, reported that Lu Chenghsiang, owing to his constant illness, has definitely decided to resign from the positions of chief delegate to the Paris conference and Minister for Foreign Affairs. He has already left Paris with his wife on a tour to Switzerland to recuperate and has already wired to the government tendering his resignation.

W. B. Pettus, chairman of the Peking Chapter of the American Red Cross, gave a dinner at 6.30 o'clock at the North China Language School on Tuesday evening, March 11, in honor of Colonel Henry S. Thompson, who has recently arrived in Peking after six months of work with the American Red Cross Commission in Siberia. Among those present at the dinner were Mr. and Mrs. Lucius C. Porter, Mrs. Carl A. Felt, W. C. Dennis, D. W. Carruthers and R. A. Burr.

The recent balloting at the Peking Club, which ended on Monday evening, March 10, resulted in the election of the Hon. Paul S. Reinsch, American Minister to China, as president, and M. H. Picard-Destelan, director-general of Posts, as vice-president of the club for the coming year. Neither the Peking Club nor any other club established in China along international lines and with an international membership has ever heretofore had an American president.

James A. Pearson, one of the partners of the firm of J. Woods & Company, Hankow, who arrived in Peking on Sunday morning, left this city by Monday's train for Hankow, taking with him Louis Clarke, *alias* J. Derby. Clarke was arrested by the American Vice-Consul in Peking at Sligh & Company's shop on Monday, March 10. Mr. Pearson accompanied him to Hankow in the capacity of Deputy Marshal of the United States Consular Court for the District of Tientsin.

The Peking merchants held a mass meeting in the Peking Chamber of Commerce on March 10 for the discussion of the issuance of new regulations by the Hatamen Octroi, which is to be reorganized into a proper custom house. They are objecting to the new regulations which will increase the revenue of the government through the Octroi by half a million dollars a year, thereby increasing the burden of the people. Petitions against the regulations have been submitted to the government.

The Okura Company has nearly completed a new Fenghuanshan mining agreement, involving a loan of Yen 100,000,000. This is the latest news. The idea is to organize a so-called Sino-Japanese Company, which will give the Okura Company the first call on all products, the Japanese to have priority on the supply of guns and the building of ships. Negotiations are being carried on between the company and the Ministry of War. The company, according to another report, orders an immediate advance of Yen 30,000,000.

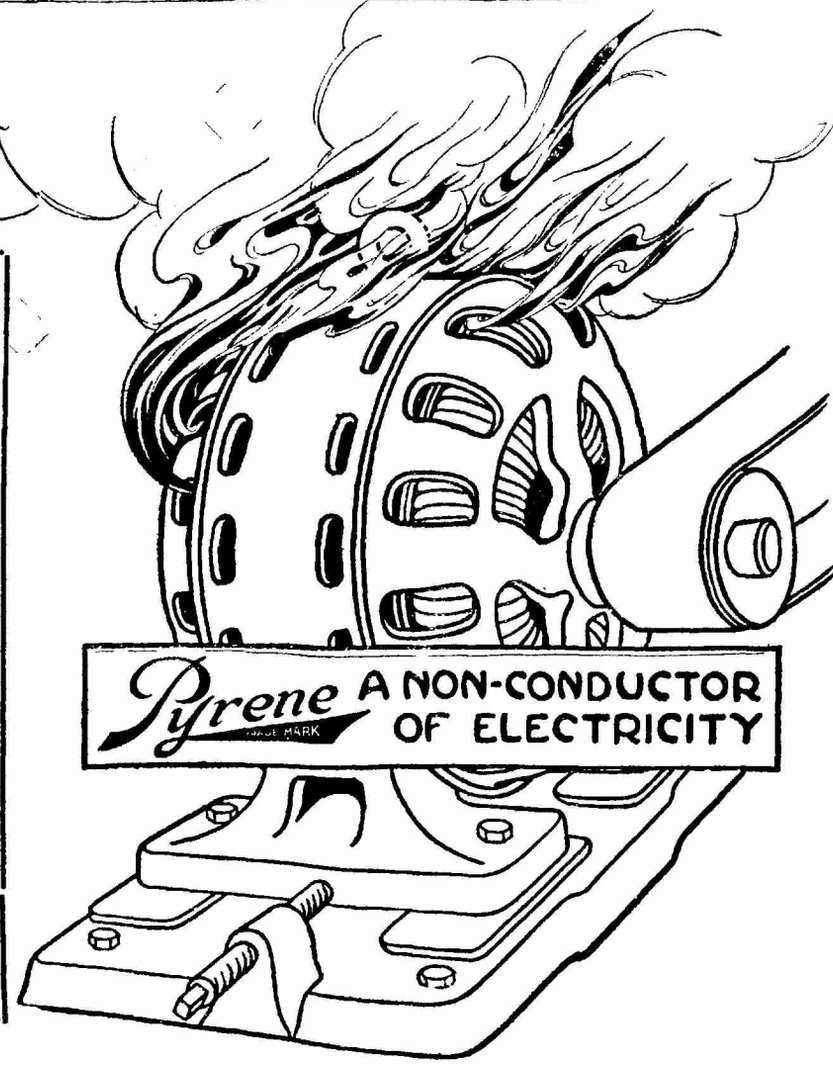
The British merchants in China, according to the *Shuntien Shihpao*, have jointly made an appeal to their home government demanding the appointment of Sir John Jordan as representative to the Paris conference

Pyrene

TRADE MARK

KILLS FIRE SAVES LIFE

Can be used with perfect safety on fires of electrical origin without waiting for power to be shut off. Pyrene is non-corrosive and will not damage machinery.



Pyrene became an important part of the army equipment during the war in Europe. Practically every British, American and French motor car and aeroplane carried a Pyrene Extinguisher. In many branches of the service Pyrene is a standard part of the equipment.

Mustard & Co.

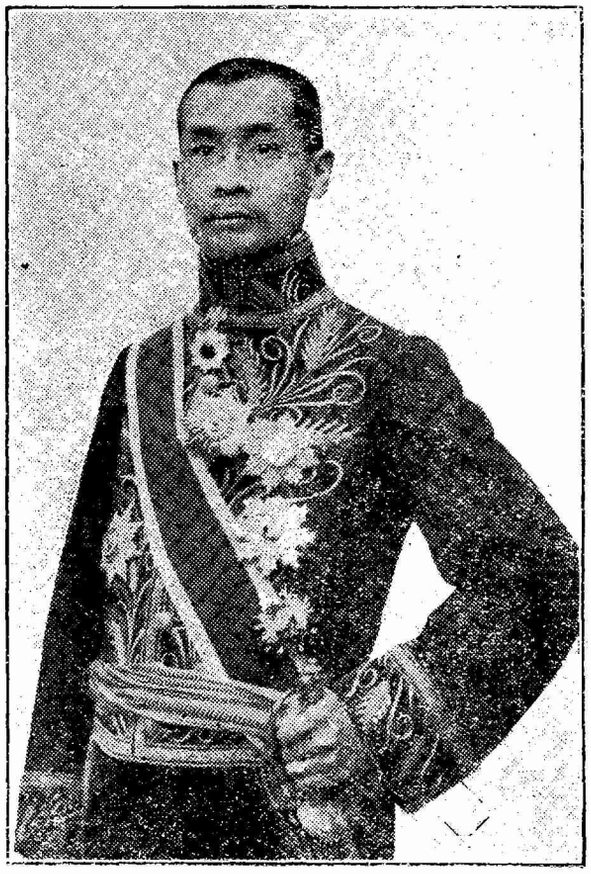
Sole Agents
22 Museum Road, Shanghai.

08-149

so as to look after their interests in the Far East. The Japanese paper stated that since the foreign policy of the British government towards China is always greatly influenced by the suggestions and proposals made by prominent British merchants in Shanghai and Tientsin, it is most probable that the above demand will be accepted.

Peking, March 15, 1919.

Who's Who in China



Tcheng-loh, Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs

Tcheng-loh (Ch'en Lu) was born in 1878 at Min Hsien, of the Prefecture of Foochowfu, in Fuhien province. He is now Acting-Minister for Foreign Affairs in the absence of Lu Cheng-hsiang, who is attending the European peace conference in the capacity of China's chief delegate.

When Tcheng-loh was a mere boy, he studied Chinese classics, history and philosophy, and received the degree of Bachelor of Arts through competitive examinations. At the age of fifteen he entered the Arsenal School at Foochow, and studied science and French under the guidance of M. Medard. At eighteen he left this school to join Chekiang College, in Wuchang, and four years later was made a teacher.

In 1903 the Present Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs was sent to Paris by the celebrated Viceroy Chang Chih-tung. He joined the Faculty of Law as holder of a government scholarship.

In 1905 Tcheng-loh was attached to a special mission to European countries to study their constitutions. Tai Hung-che, Minister of Rites, and Viceroy Tuan Fang were chiefs of the mission. On this occasion Tcheng-loh visited England, Germany, America, Italy Belgium and Switzerland. He compiled the voluminous reports of the result of the trip for the Court.

In 1907 Tcheng-loh passed with success the law examinations, his thesis being so well written that he received the official congratulations of his examiners. In the same year the Imperial Manchu government detailed him to accompany H. E. Lo Cheng-hsiang, then Chinese delegate to the Hague conference, to Europe. He received the rank of Secretary of Embassy of the 2nd Class.

In 1908, on being recalled to China, the present Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs was appointed Councillor in the Foreign Office, and concurrently acted as co-director of the Ch'u Tsai Kuan (a special school for high officials who desired to study, constitutional, judicial, political and administrative topics). At the same time he was Chief of the Department for drawing up a constitution for China. In spite of the enormous amount of work which he was doing and which often compelled him to work fifteen hours a day, he yet found time to prepare for the examinations for the Doctor's Degree. He was duly given the degree of Ph. D., and came out second in the list of successful competitors. Some months later he presented himself for the Imperial Examinations and was made Han-lin and appointed Compiler of the Han-ltn-yuan.

In 1909 Tcheng-loh was promoted to be Chief Secretary of the Waichiaopu (Foreign Office). One year later he became Director of Political Affairs, which office he retained during the revolution of 1911. In 1914 he was appointed Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Republic of Mexico. In August of the same year he was sent to attend the Sino-Russian-Mongolian conference at Kiakta in the capacity of Chinese Plenipotentiary. At the conference he succeeded in having the views of the Peking government accepted.

In 1915 President Yuan Shih-kai appointed Tcheng-loh Resident-General at Urga. In 1916 Mr. Tcheng was ordered by mandate to carry out the investiture of the Living Buddha, the spiritual and temporal chief of Mongolia.

In 1917, worn out by the bad climate of Urga, Mr. Tcheng was granted sick leave and returned to Peking. After have helped the organization of the High Diplomatic Commission during the European war, he returned to Foochow. Upon the resignation, for reasons of health, of Kao Erh-chien, Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs, the Central government telegraphed the offer of the post of Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs to Tcheng-loh. Obeying the call of duty, Mr. Tcheng left his charming villa at Foochow and went to Peking. Since April, 1918, he has been Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Tcheng-loh is an eloquent French-speaking Chinese official. Besides being a distinguished Chinese scholar, he is fond of writing sonnets and poetry. He is now making a large collection of literature on literary, poltical, historical and judical topics. Two volumes of his collection have already been issued by the Commercial Press, of Shanghai. One volume gives an exhaustive account of his mission to Urga and of the conference at Kiakta, and the other is a history of Mongolia compiled from Mongolian documents which have never been published. A French version of these important works will soon be issued.

Tcheng-loh is considered an honest, straightforward and patriotic official in both Chinese and foreign circles in the Capital.

International Banking Corporation

HEAD OFFICE: National City Bank Building, 55 Wall Street, New York

Capital and Surplus U.S. $6,500,000 **Undivided Profits U.S. $2,118,579.84**

H. T. S. GREEN, *President & General Manager*

LONDON OFFICE: 36 Bishopsgate, E.C. SAN FRANCISCO OFFICE: 232 Montgomery Street.

EASTERN BRANCHES:

CHINA: Shanghai, Peking, Tientsin, Hankow Hongkong, Canton
JAPAN: Yokohama, Kobe
PHILIPPINES: Manila, Cebu
INDIA: Bombay, Calcutta
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS: Singapore
DUTCH EAST INDIES: Batavia, Soerabaya

WEST INDIAN AND CENTRAL AMERICAN BRANCHES:

REPUBLIC OF PANAMA: Panama, Colon
REPUBLIC OF COLOMBIA: Medellin
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC: Santo Domingo, San Pedro de Macoris Santiago, Puerto Plata.

In addition to our own Branches, by reason of our close affiliation with THE NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK, we are able to offer the facilities of its branches at Bahia, Buenos Aires, Caracas, Genoa, Havana, Montevideo, Moscow, Petrograd, Rio de Janeiro, San Juan, P. R. Santiago de Cuba, Santos, Sao Paulo, Valparaiso, Vladivostock.

Chinese merchants and individual Chinese depositors are afforded every modern banking service at lowest rates.

Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit, Bills of Exchange Cable Transfers bought and sold. Current accounts opened and Fixed Deposits taken on rates that may be ascertained on application to the Bank.

洋行 AMERICAN TRADING Co. 茂生

Head Office 25 Broad Street, New York

Oriental Branches
Shanghai Tokio
Yokohama Kobe

Shanghai Office: 53 Szechuen Road
General Cable Address: Amtraco

Agencies
Hongkong Tientsin
Hankow Peking

GENERAL IMPORTERS AND EXPORTERS, ENGINEERS AND CONTRACTORS

Special Facilities for Handling Mill and Plant Supplies, Chemicals and Match Making Supplies, Factory Supplies, Iron and Steel Products and Railway Supplies.

AGENTS IN THE FAR EAST FOR:

"AGA" Co.—"Aga" Acetylene Lights for Lighthouses, Buoys, Railway Signaling.
ALLIS CHALMERS MANUFACTURING Co., BULLOCK ELECTRIC Co.—Flour Mills, Saw Mills, Cement, Rock Crushing, Mining and Creosote Wood Preserving Machinery, Power and Pumping Plants, Hydraulic Turbines and Centrifugal Pumps, Electric Generators and Transformers.
BROWN PORTABLE ELEVATOR Co.—"Ton-a-Minute" Pilers, Elevators and Conveyors for Bagged or Boxed Material, from Ship or Lighter to Piles in the Godown.
ENGELBURG HULLER Co.—Rice Machinery.
ERIE CITY IRON WORKS.—Steam Engines, "Lentz" Poppet Valve Engines, Fire Tube, Vertical and Horizontal Watertube Boilers and Feed Water Heater.
INGERSOLL RAND Co.—Rock Drills, Air Compressors, Air-lift Systems for Water Supply, "Calyx" Diamondless Core Drills, Riveting hammers, Chippers and other Air Tools, Centrifugal Pumps, Turbo Blowers & Beyer Barometric Condensers.
JEWELL EXPORT FILTER Co.—Open Type "Rapid" Filtration Plants for Cities and Industries Requiring Pure Clear Water, Pressure Filters for Industrial Purposes and Swimming Pools.
KERR TURBINE Co.—Steam Turbines.
NATIONAL CASH REGISTER Co.—Cash Registers.
RAMAPO IRON WORKS.—Railway Switches and Frogs, Switch Stands, etc.
T. L. SMITH AND Co.—Concrete Mixers.
STROMBERG CARLSON TELEPHONE MANUFACTURING Co.—Telephones for all purposes.
B. F. STURTEVANT Co.—Exhaust and Ventilating Fans, Blowers, Air Washers, Economizers, etc.
UNITED CIGARETTE MACHINE Co.—"Improved Bonsack," "U. K." and "Universal" Cigarette Machines.
UNITED SHOE MACHINERY Co.—Shoe Making Machinery and Shoe Supplies, Eyelets, Thread and Shoe Nails of all kinds.
WOLVERINE MOTOR WORKS.—Kerosene Marine Motors, 5 H. P. to 200 H. P.
YORK MANUFACTURING Co.—Ice and Refrigerating Machinery.
PAPER MILLS.—Complete Modern Plants and Details of all Kinds.

TRUSCON STEEL Co., OF THE UNITED STATES (K) AHN SYSTEM

The Truscon Laboratories (Chemical Department)
Resident Engineer with American Trading Co., Shanghai

Who's Who in China

Dr. Chen Huan-chang

Dr. Chen Huan-chang, who has been advocating for years that Confucianism be made the state religion of China, and who has recently contributed to MILLARD'S REVIEW an article on a league of nations based on Confucius' teachings, was born on Inkslab Island, Kwang-tung, in 1881. Dr. Chen is a great Chinese scholar and a pupil of Kang Yu-wei, China's modern sage.

Between 1899 and 1900 Dr. Chen was editor of a Chinese paper called the "Chinese Reformer." In 1902 he took to teaching and was engaged by the Shih-ming High School as a professor of Chinese literature. A year later he was promoted to be principal of the school.

In 1905 Dr. Chen took the metropolitan literary examinations in Peking and was awarded the degree of Chin-Shih, which corresponds with Ph. D. in the West. Soon afterwards, having received a government scholarship, he went to America to secure a modern education.

After having prepared himself for admission to college, Dr. Chen entered Columbia University, New York. He studied political science in that university between 1907 and 1911. He was given a Ph. D. in 1911, and his subject of Doctor's Desertation was the "Economic Principles of Confucius and His School." Dr. Chen returned to China in January of the same year and founded the National Confucian Association. He was elected president of the Association in 1912 and still holds the same office.

In 1913 Chen Huan-chang was made legal adviser to the late President Yuan Shih-kai. At the same time he was appointed editor of the "Confucian Association Monthly," which he still edits.

Dr. Chen in 1913 tried every possible means to induce parliament to pass a bill proposing that Confucianism be made the state religion of China. His efforts in this matter failed as a result of the opposition of the Christian members of parliament. Last winter Dr. Chen made another attempt to persuade parliament, of which he is now a member, to adopt Confucianism as the state religion of China, but this attempt was also unsuccessful.

Week's News Summary

THE ARMISTICE

March 5. The United States warns Italy that unless the latter ends the delays which are being caused by the transmission of supplies to the newly-established Jugo-Slav and Czecho-Slav States, steps will be taken to cut off the supply of American foodstuffs to Italy.

March 9. The Supreme Council at Paris decides to increase the food supply of Austria from 800 tons to 3,000 tons daily *via* Fiume and Trieste; French government agents after a tour through Germany to investigate the food situation and the consequent spread of Bolshevism report that the Russians are regarded as liberators and that the possibility of a junction between the German and Russian forces on the east front is by no means remote.

March 14. A delegate who attended the armistice committee at Brussels declares that the decision of the Allies has been submitted to the Germans, according to which they must surrender all their mercantile marine and give a list of the securities which they possessed to pay for the foodstuffs which would be supplied to them.

March 15. At a meeting of the representatives of the Entente and Germany in Brussels, Admiral Sir Rosslyn Wemyss reads a report asking if the Germans accepted the terms for renewing the armistice, to which the leader of the German delegates replies "yes"; the agreement is then signed, the delegates on either side neither saluting each other or engaging in polite formalities.

March 18. Announcement is made in Washington that President Wilson had sent a telegram stating that the plenary conference of the Paris Peace Conference had decided positively that the League of Nations is to be part of the peace treaty.

CHINA

March 3. The Chinese peace delegation at Paris issues a communication implying that China had not been a voluntary partner to the transaction involving Japan's preferential rights, interests and priviliges throughout the Chinese province of Shantung, as such transaction could not be said to be innocuous and not involving a violation of the territorial integrity of China.

March 14. Simultaneous publication is made in Peking and Tokio of the military convention entered into between China and Japan last year; it contains a hitherto undisclosed explanation, which was signed last month, providing for the termination of the agreement when peace is actually signed in Europe; the treaties to be published include two with the British-Marconi Company and two with the Siems-Carey Railway & Canal Company.

March 18. The Chinese government decides to establish an Anti-Drug Bureau as the result of representations made by Dr. Wu Lien-teh, vice-president of the Anti-Opium Association.

Chinese-American Company

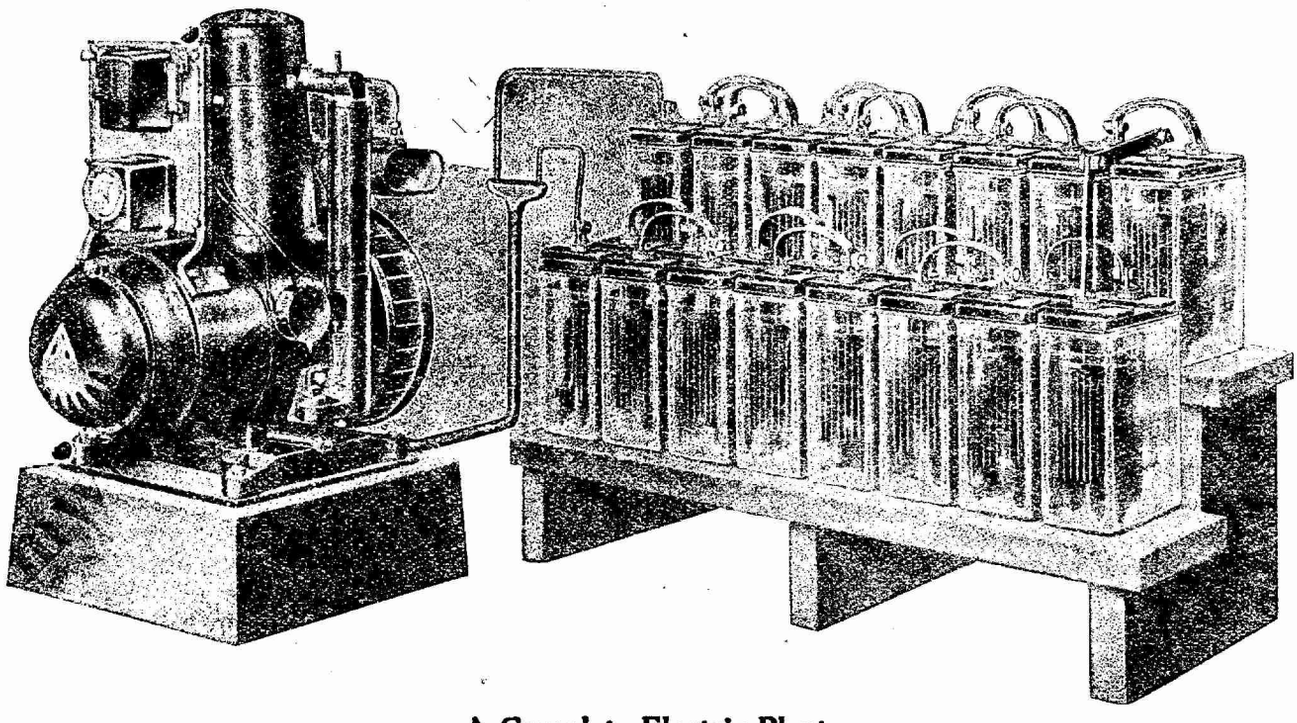
EXPORTERS—IMPORTERS—CONTRACTORS.

Cable address—CHIAM—all codes.

BOSTON	NEW YORK	SHANGHAI
Weld Building.	Woolworth Building.	2A-Kiukiang Road.
HANKOW	**PEKING**	**KOBE**
20-22 Vakhovitch.	Fong Tchar Yuan.	36 Nichi Machi.

DELCO-LIGHT

Electricity for Everybody Anywhere



A Complete Electric Plant

Operates on Kerosene Oil but gives four times the light.
Write and ask us all about it.

FEARON DANIEL & CO. INC. SOLE AGENTS.

Shanghai, Tientsin, Peking, Hankow, Harbin.

08-153

GENERAL

March 3. M. Klotz, the French Minister of Finance, replying to the French taxpayers declares "Germany must pay first," adding that if an increase in taxation became inevitable the German taxpayer should be the first to be approached by the Allied tax-collectors.

March 4. Shipping in New York City is at a standstill as a result of 16,000 marine workers having gone on strike demanding an 8-hour day and a 30 per cent increase in wages.——Senator Lodge introduces at Washington a resolution definitely rejecting the League of Nations draft in its present form by the United States; he asserts that 37 Senators elected to the next Senate favor this resolution (this number exceeds one-third of the membership of the Senate, being sufficient to defeat ratification).

March 5. The extent to which President Wilson's attitude on the League of Nations idea has become an issue in the domestic politics of the United States is illustrated by the fact that many Democratic papers express the opinion that the Republican critics of President Wilson favor the league but wish to discredit President Wilson in view of the presidential election and obtain for the Republicans the credit of the league.——Remarkable revelations concerning the increase in the profit on coal to Great Britain during the war are made in the House of Lords by Mr. Dickenson, the financial adviser to the Coal Comptroller.

March 7. Announcement is made in Washington that U. S. Secretary of the Navy Daniels is to leave for Europe next week and in the meantime has ordered work to be suspended on the 6 battle-cruisers under construction; this announcement coincides with the news that Great Britain is prepared to sink her own share of the captured German navy in order to relieve the United States of the necessity of carrying out her projected naval program.

March 10. Following discussion in the British House of Commons, the announcement is made that the British and French governments have agreed to the construction of a tunnel under the English Channel; this means that the London-Bagdad express will soon emerge in France.

Men and Events

Paul Hutchinson, who is the general editor of all Methodist publications for China, is planning to depart on a five months' trip to New York per s. s. *Empress of Japan* on Saturday, March 22.

News has been received here that Secretary of the Treasury Glass, Washington, D. C., has announced that an intensive campaign for the Fifth Liberty Loan campaign will begin not later than April 1.

A meeting of the Royal Asiatic Society was held in the Lecture Hall, 5 Museum Road, Shanghai, on Thursday, March 20. A lecture was given by J. Huston Edgar on " The Chatham Islands."

W. A. B. Nichols, general manager of Fearon Daniel & Co., was operated on for appendicitis at Dr. Fearn's hospital, 20 Route Pichon, Shanghai, on Thursday, March 20. Mr. Nichols is reported as doing well.

J. W. Rice, who has recently been engaged in government service at Washington, returned to Shanghai Sunday, March 16, per s. s. *Empress of Asia.* Mr. Rice was formerly first reporter in the United States Court for China.

J. B. Powell, who has been confined at the Isolation Hospital for the last four weeks with influenza followed by pneumonia, returned to his home Thursday, March 20, and hopes to soon return to his office. Mr. Powell's family, which has also been suffering from influenza, has practically recovered.

Charles W. Harvey, associate general secretary of the National Committee of the Y. M. C. A. of China, will speak at the Sunday Service League on Sunday, March 23, in the Martyr's Memorial Hall, 120 Szechuen Road, at 5 p. m. His subject will be, " What is Christianity ? "

The death occured on Monday, March 17, at the Shangtung Road Hospital of Y. C. Chang, formerly assistant surgeon of the hospital. Mr. Chang was 44 years old and leaves a family and brother, Y. L. Chang. His death was the result of pneumonia, following an attack of influenza.

A meeting of more than 200 representative Chinese merchants of Shanghai was held at the Ningpo Guild on Wednesday, March 19, for the purpose of urging the best efforts to hasten internal peace throughout China. A committee was elected to formulate plans consisting of three steps to enforce immediate peace.

Mrs. F. Howard Taylor, of London, England, who is visiting in Shanghai, will address the American Song Service on Sunday afternoon, March 23, at the Palace Hotel at 5 o'clock. Mrs. Taylor was formerly connected with the China Inland Mission in China previous to her marriage and was author of the "China Inland Mission " in three volumes.

At the luncheon to be given by the Saturday Club at the Carlton Cafe, Shanghai, on Saturday, March 22, Hsiung Hsi-ling, former Premier and Minister of Finance of China, and who is now Director-General of the Bureau of Conservation, will give an address. Paul P. Whitham will also give a talk on the " Transportation Factor of Post-war Reconstruction." Mr. Whitham is a special agent for the Department of Commerce, Washington. Dr. W. G. Hiltner, of the American Red Cross, will speak on "Recent Experiences in Siberia."

The following changes have been announced in the American Consulate-General at Shanghai: J. W. Bennett, vice-consul here, will join the Consulate at Sydney, Australia, being replaced in Shanghai by Vice-Consul Eli Taylor of Sydney; J. E. Jacobs, vice-consul, will be temporarily transferred to Changsha to relieve Consul M. F. Perkins, who is planning to depart for America; J. D. Lewis, former vice-consul at Shanghai, and who has just arrived from Singapore, will depart for Vancouver, B. C.; and Thomas B. Clark, of the American legation, Peking, and Charles Robertson, who will arrive from Manila in the near future, have been assigned for duty here.

The question of whether British sujects should be served with writs at the Shanghai Club in such cases where they give the club as their address in the local directory, became the subject of considerable discussion in the case which came before the British Supreme Court at Shanghai March 20 when Duncan McNeill, as counsel for J. A. Hayes, who was being sued by the

Orders for the latest issue or Yearly Subscriptions to MILLARD'S REVIEW may by placed with the following Book Stores and News Agencies in the Far East: — —

Philippine Education	Manila, P. I.
Denniston and Sullivan, 11a Nanking Road	Shanghai.
Shanghai Newspaper Stand, Nanking Road	Shanghai.
Edward Evans & Sons, 30 N. Szechuen Road	Shanghai.
Kelly & Walsh, 11 The Bund	Shanghai.
Kelly & Walsh, Chater Road	Hongkong.
Brewer & Company, 31 Nanking Road	Shanghai.
Chinese American Publishing Co., 26 Canton Road	Shanghai.
Mission Book Company, 18 Peking Road	Shanghai.
Methodist Publishing House, 10 Woosung Road	Shanghai.
Mission Book Company	Kuling.
South China Christian Book Co.	Canton.
Astor Hotel News Stand, 7 Whangpoo Road	Shanghai.
Kalee Hotel, 25A Kiangse Road	Shanghai.
Tientsin Press	Peking.
Grand Hotel	Yokohama.
Kelly & Walsh	Yokohama.
Methodist Book Store. The Ginza	Tokio.
Methodist Publishing House	Karuizawa, Japan.
Khoo Hock Tye	Penang.
China Express Co., 207 Boundary Road	Shanghai.
W. S. Hoe, 76 Bush Lane	Bangkok, Siam.
Commercial Press, 453 Honan Road	Shanghai.
The Range Book Store, 516 Range Road	Shanghai.
Chow Zu Kong, Szechuen Road	Shanghai.
C. E. Le Munyon Magazine Agent, Wagons-Lits, Hotel	Peking.
C. E. Le Munyon Magazine Agent	Peking.
Kuo Chi Yuen's Book Store, 24 Teng Shih K'ou Hutung	Peking.
The Tientsin Press	Tientsin.
Edward Evans & Sons, Nanking Road	Shanghai.
The Commercial Press	Hongkong.
Shanghai-Nanking Railway, News Agents	Shanghai-Nanking.

All branches of the Commercial Press at the following points in China and the Far East: Amoy, Anking, Canton, Changsha, Chengteh, Chungking, Foochow, Hangchow, Hankow, Hengchow, Honan, Kaifeng, Kirin, Kueiyang, Lanchi, Moukden, Nanchang, Nanking, Paoking, Paoting, Peking, Shinchow, Sian, Singapore, Taiyuan, Tientsin, Tsinan, Wuchang, Wuhu, Yunnan, and during summer only at Kuling and Mokansan.

Copies for inspection may also be found on file at the following places in The Far East.

Library Reading Rooms of all Trans-Pacific Ships of the following lines, Pacific Mail Steamship Company, Nippon Yusen Kaisha, Toyo Kisen Kaisha, Canadian Pacific Steamship Company, China Mail Steamship Company. — — — — — — — — — —

Manila Hotel	Manila, P. I.	Grand Hotel	Tsingtau.
Oriental Hotel	Canton.	Yamate Hotel	Dairen.
Hankow Hotel	Hankow.	Hotel Pleasanton	Yokohama.
Boemer's Hotel	Hankow.	Chosen Hotel	Seoul.
Hotel Modern Pristan	Harbin.	Tor Hotel	Kobe.
Oriental Hotel	Harbin.	Miyako Hotel	Kyoto.
Astor House Hotel	Tientsin.	Oriental Hotel	Kobe.
Imperial Hotel	Tientsin.	Bellevue Hotel	Nagasaka.
Astor House Hotel	Hongkong.	Osaka Hotel	Osaka.
Hongkong Hotel	Hongkong.	Imperial Hotel	Tokyo.
Peak Hotel	Hongkong.	Palace Hotel	Shanghai.
King Edward Hotel	Hongkong.	Astor House Hotel	Tientsin.
Yamate Hotel	Mukden.	Imperial Hotel	Tientsin.
Central Hotel	Vladivostock.	Excursionists Hotel	Canton.
Versailles Hotel	Vladivostock.	Victoria Hotel	Canton.
Grand Hotel	Vladivostock.	Western Hotel	Canton.
Grand Hotel	Yokohama.		

In addition to the foregoing, complete files of the REVIEW may be found — — at all American Consulates and Legations in the Far East. — —

Why Buy Water

If you want Ink?

Concentrated Ink Tablets

Easy to use—Economical
Indispensable to Travelers
Ink Tablet + Water=Best Ink
Does not Corrode

Squires Bingham Co.

The Store of Quality.

Tel. C-4770 *17a Nanking Road*

BRISTLES

SKINS

BORN 1915— Still existing

Shanghai Sharebrokers' Association for damages arising out of alleged breach of trust in the handling of shares belonging to the plaintiffs, contended that to serve a writ at the club was grossly improper and a gross breach of courtesy towards the members of the club. Judge Sausmarez ruled that the service on Mr. Hayes at the club was in order.

On Saturday afternoon, March 15, at 3 o'clock the World's Chinese Students' Federation gave a farewell reception in honor of those 89 Chinese students who sailed for Paris March 16 on the *Inaba Maru*. P. K. Chu, general secretary of the Federation, presided. Those who were present are as follows: M. Wilden, French Consul-General; M. Phein, the Vice-Consul; M. Lipissies, former Consul; M. Lion, manager of the Banque Industrielle de Chine; Chang Chi, former speaker of the Senate; M. Bergongnond, M. Veroudard, Chang Chung-soo and Shen Shang-chi, delegates from the Board of Education; and M. Grosbois, headmaster of the French School. Messrs. Wilden, Chang Chi, Shen, Chang and Veroudard made addresses.

That Chinese business interests in Manila are alive to the trade possibilities in China is evidenced by the commission of three which the Manila Chinese Chamber of Commerce is sending to this country. This commission is now in Shanghai and will devote their time to study the industrial and commercial conditions of their native land. The commission is composed of men each prominent and well known in their respective lines, and is backed by millionaire Chinese in the Philippine Islands. The Great Eastern Hotel is the present headquarters of the commission. Dee C. Chuan, vice-president of the Manila Chinese Chamber of Commerce and director of the Manila Merchants' Association (foreigners), is at the head of the commission. Mr. Dee is interested in many enterprises, such as lumber, oil, transportation, etc. He was chairman of the Chinese Committee in the last Red Cross drive, and has twice served as member on the committee in charge of the two Liberty Loan campaigns in the Islands.

According to a report just received from the China Society of America, at New York, the officers for the year 1919 have been elected and J. K. Sague, formerly of the Tariff Revision Commission of Shanghai, has been elected president and chairman of the board of directors. In addition, the following officers were elected: president emeritus, Louis L. Seaman; vice-presidents, Henry Clews, Jeremiah W. Jenks and J. Fred Pierson; treasurer, F. R. Sanford, Jr.; executive director and general secretary, Andrew B. Humphrey; executive committee, John A. Sleicher, chairman, Robert L. Luce, K. C. Li, Charles F. MacLean, John A. Stewart; board of directors, Hubert C. Anderson, Charles R. Crane, Frank N. Doubleday, Hamilton E. Field, George Harvey, William B. Hill, Ti Hsieh, C. T. Loo, T. T. Lew, Robert C. Morris, James E. Sague, Edwin N. Sanderson, Alfred P. W. Seaman, Ma Soo, Walter B. Tufts, John T. Underwood, Warner M. Van Norden, Thomas Ward.

Korean Declaration of Independence

The following is the official text of the Korean declaration of independence, which was widely distributed in Korea on the occasion of the recent outbreak there:

We, the Korean Nation, hereby declare the independence of Korea before all nations, assuming that this will be generously recognised by them.

We declare this with the united voice of twenty million people in the name of Justice and Humanity. We are no mean people, having a long history as a distinctive integrative and self-governing nation through the course of forty-three centuries. It is the most solemn duty for us to secure the right of free and perpetual development of our own national character and ability, adapting ourselves to the principles of the reconstruction of the world.

It is nearly ten years since we were for the first time in our history put under the yoke of another nation, and made a victim of the cursed militaristic imperialism of the old world. Since then, how much our spiritual development has been hampered. Our national dignity injured. And how many opportunities have been lost to make a contribution to the civilization of the world?

Oh, fellow-citizens! The most urgent and the greatest duty for us is to secure our national indepen-

dence, in order to wipe out the past resentment, to get rid of the present sufferings, to remove the future threatenings, to stir up the national spirit and vitality so long suppressed under the unjust *regime* of Japan, and to leave our children eternal freedom and perfect happiness instead of the bitter and shameful inheritance of to-day. We shall fight to the last drop of blood in the great cause of liberty.

We do not blame Japan for breaking treaties in which so often and solemnly she promised to guarantee the independence of Korea. Nor do we complain of her for calling our land a colony and treating us as slaves. It is unnecessary for us to find faults in others. We do not mean to take such a measure as to avenge ourselves upon Japan. All we desire to do is to right wrongs done to us, not by the Japanese nation, but by a few of her statesmen who were led by the "old" aggressive policy.

See the actual outcome of the annexation which was made in 1910 without the free consent of the peoples concerned! A bitter and irreconcilable animosity is growing deeper and deeper between these two peoples, though it has been glossed over with a tranquil appearance caused only by heavy pressure, and by a series of so-called statistics most of which have nothing to do with our welfare. It is clear that the two nations must and ought to enter into a new relation of good friendship in order to enjoy permanent happiness and to avoid further perils on both sides. Moreover, in the matter of maintaining the peace of the Far East, the independence of Korea is not without deep significance. It is not only because the unjustly subdued twenty million people of Korea must prove a source of incessant alarm, but because any further occupation by Japan of Korea is likely to provoke more suspicion and fear against Japan in the minds of four hundred million people of China; whereas true friendly relations between the two peoples is the only basis upon which any eternal peace of the East can possibly be established. Could any international peace be expected without the perfect harmony of the Eastern Nations? Hence we are assured that the independence of Korea is worthy of universal consideration and approval.

Ah! A new epoch is opening before us. The age of Might is gone, and the age of Right has come. The history of mankind will henceforth shine with the glorious light of the new civilization, led by the spirit of Humanity which has been fostered through all the past ages. We have no hesitation and no fear in marching on towards our goal, as we are now at the new turn of the world and a fresh start of the universe. We shall live. We shall be free. We shall enjoy the Heaven-given happiness. We shall do our best as a member of the family of the nations in rendering any service called for to promote the peace and civilization of the world.

We have arisen now! Justice is with us! Righteousness is leading us! All citizens, male and female, young and old, have risen up from the gloomy dungeon to push their way into the bright Freedom! Our forefathers inspire us, and the world support us! Go on, fellow-citizens!

The Representatives of the Korean National Independence Union.

Pond's Vanishing Cream

Is based on one of the most valuable skin-softening substances ever discovered—a substance whose affinity for the skin is so great that the moment it is applied it "Vanishes," and never reappears as do many other toilet preparations.

It is fragrant and refreshing—it imparts to the skin a delightful sensation of coolness and velvety smoothness.

A light touch of **Pond's Vanishing Cream** before applying powder gives the complexion an exquisite texture and a soft velvety bloom which cannot be obtained with powder alone. It is the ideal finishing touch.

As a safeguard against the ill effects of sun, wind, and weather, **Pond's Vanishing Cream** is simply wonderful—it preserves the necessary skin pliancy, and in the case of sunburn does much to prevent unsightly peeling.

We want you to know, not from what we say, but from actual experience, how good **Pond's Vanishing Cream** is for your skin. You have read about it, heard about it; now we want you to use it.

Women's Work

American Red Cross

FEBRUARY REPORT

The following is a report for the month of February of the American Red Cross, Shanghai Chapter, prepared by J. J. Keegan, treasurer:

Receipts

Balance brought forward February 1, 1919	$10,362.26
Subscription for Relief Funds	7,653.47
Subscription for Relief Funds Rec'd January	28.39
Materials sold to Czecho-Slovak Commission	9,103.45
For Xmas Roll Call to be paid to Central Committee	9.00
Exchange gain February	5.85
Adjusting balance brought for'd January 1.	100.00
	M. $27,262.42

Disbursements

Purchase of Materials	$4,139.22
For Home Service Work	300.00
Return of Loan to Central Committee	10,000.00
Postage, Printing and Stationery	77.39
Workroom Expenses	29.28
Book loss in Exchange January (@ 725 & var.)	76.56
Total Disbursements	$14,622.45
Balance in hand February 28	M. $12,639.97

Chinese Government Railway

Kaifengfu-Honanfu (Peinlo) Line

The Kaifengfu-Honanfu (Pienlo) Railway often called the Lunghai and Pienlo Line connects the main Shanghai-Tientsin lines with the Peking-Hankow line. It is 115 miles long and was financed principally by Franco-Belgian capital.

This line joins the Peking-Hankow Railway at Chenchow and an extension to Hsuchowfu on the Shanghai-Nanking-Tientsin line is centemplated. The line is franchised and has a capital of Mex. $17,270,595 of which Mex, $17,182,006 is paid up. The franchise for its construction was granted to the Compagnie Generale des Chemins de fer et Tramways de Chine. 260 miles of extension to Sianfu was originally granted to two Chinese provincial companies. The first Section of 115 miles was redeemed by the Chinese Central Government in 1914.

The amount at credit for the cost of the railway was Mex. $16,537,779 and of this sum Mex. $16,300,117 has already been disbursed. Passenger receipts for the first five years working were: Mex. $273,489; $303,960; (No record); $482,097; $537,313. Freight receipts in 1911 and 1912 were Mex. $261,348; and Mex. $274,960, and in 1914 and 1915 Mex. $547,388; and $485,377 respectively.

The general working expenses in 1911 and 1912 were Mex. $465,179 and $524,741 and in 1914 and 1915 were Mex. $464,464 and $606,426 respectively.

Further information regarding the line may be obtained by addressing the

DIRECTOR GENERAL, LUNGHAI RAILWAY
Peking, China.

American Woman's Club Notes

"Education, Past and Present" was an address delivered by E. P. Graham-Barrow, headmaster of the Cathedral School, Shanghai, before the American Woman's Club meeting held at the Carlton Cafe on Tuesday, March 18. Mr. Graham-Barrow spoke on educational evolution since the time of the Renaissance. He pointed out the influences of the great literary men immediately following the early period and contrasted them with the literary men of the present day. The speaker emphasized the necessity of idealistic early training for children and made a strong appeal in that connection. Mrs. W. H. Lunt, president of the club, presided. An announcement was made by Mrs. Remer, of St. John's University, of a meeting held on Friday, March 21, when Mrs. Norbury gave a talk to the Girl's Friendly Society. Mrs. Hudson, chairman of the Nominating Committee, reported on the list of candidates for office for the new year and announced that the annual elections will be held at the meeting to take place on the first Tuesday of next month. Members of the Music Study Department were informed that the annual election will be held at the Carlton at 4 p. m. on March 28. "Bohemian Music" will be the subject of the meeting, Miss Jansen being the leader. The following were reported as new members: Mrs. T. W. Stedman, Mrs. Boden, Mrs. N. Dorliae, Mrs. G. F. Mosher and Mrs. John Snoke.

American Woman's College Club

The American Woman's College Club of Shanghai will hold their next meeting at the home of Mrs. H. E. Davis, St. Catherine's Bridge, West Gate, on Tuesday afternoon, March 25. Dean Walker, of Holy Trinity Cathedral, will speak on "The Divine in Motherhood," and the meeting will be presided over by Mrs. W. H. Lacy, president of the club. Tea will be served from 3.30 to 4.30 p. m.

* * *

A musical At Home was given by the American Woman's Club, on behalf of the Union Church Ladies' Society, on Wednesday, March 19. Tea was served at 3.30, and the program was given at 4.30. The proceeds will be devoted to the King's Fund for the Disabled. The program follows:

(a) A Bowl of Roses—R. Coningsby Clarke
(b) Macushla—Chauncey Olcott
Mr. Loehr.

Solvieg's Song—Grieg
Miss Shibbeth.

Two Fantasies—Jensen
The Misses Jansen and Mrs. Hide.

The Nightingale's Song—Nevin
Mrs. Bradley.

(a) Berceuse—Ludwig Schytte
(b) A la Minuetto Sonata E. Minor—Grieg
Mrs. R. B. Nichols.

If Thou wert Blind—Noel Johnson
Mr. Loehr.

Merci, dilette Amiche (Pity, Beloved Ladies) I Vespri Sicilian—Verdi
Miss Shibbeth.

Nachstuck—Robert Schumann
Mrs. R. B. Nichols.

Chinese Women in America Receive Education Through Y. W. C. A.

Three hundred Chinese girls are availing themselves of the advantages offered at the Y. W. C. A. Center established for them two years ago in San Francisco, California, according to the *San Francisco Chronicle*. The center is a non-sectarian clubroom, where Christian and non-Christian alike are welcomed. Frequently parties are given, and to these American girls are invited, as the aim of the institution is to bring the Chinese girls into contact with their American sisters. The center gives the Chinese girls instructions in American cooking and dressmaking. The Chinese girl, although an adept seamstress, knows nothing about patterns, cutting or fitting, as her garments are all made in China or by Chinese tailors. She is required to wear American clothes when she enters high school, hence the sewing lessons fill a great need. Piano and violin lessons are also provided for the musically inclined. Miss Mansie Chew, a graduate of Mills College, and daughter of Dr. Ng Poon-chew, Chinese editor and lecturer, teaches the piano, while Miss M. Pipher gives violin lessons. A group of children meet Saturday mornings under the direction of Miss Helen Whiting for physical exercise and esthetic dances. Every Thursday there is a Red Cross sewing class, where Chinese women join in making garments for the French, Belgium and Armenian war refugees.

Women and Events

Mr. and Mrs. Alfred H. Swan announce the engagement of their sister, Miss Ruby Ferris, of Shanghai, to Harlo H. Ferris, of the Branch Y. M. C. A. at Bombay, India. Miss Ferris has been connected with the American Bible Society in Shanghai for the past

two years and is a member of the American Woman's Club. Her home is at Lisle, New York. She is planning to depart on April 9, per s. s. *Denera*, for India, where the wedding will take place.

More than 75 guests were present at a Chinese tea given by the Chinese women members of the National Committee of the Y. W. C. A. in Shanghai on Friday, March 21, from 4 to 6 p. m. at the home of Mrs. H. C. Mei, at No. 32 Magnolia Terrace. The tea was given in honor of Mrs. Dickinson, Mrs. Boyd and Miss Morgan, who have recently arrived from America to study Y. W. C. A. work in China and the life of the Chinese women in relation to the Association. They will visit various parts of China in this connection. Mrs. Dickinson is accompanied by her husband, Dr. Dickinson, who is in the government service and is making a special study of epidemics in China.

Far Eastern Press Opinion

A Liberal Japanese View

From the "Seoul Press" (Japanese)

It seems that things are not turning out at Versailles so favorably for Japan as some of our jingoistic papers would have them. This we infer from Paris dispatches to hand, which all tell of the difficulties our peace delegates are meeting with in trying to carry through Japan's claims. We are in the dark as to the description and nature of these claims, but Paris telegrams allege that these include the retention by Japan of the South Sea Islands and the abolition of racial discrimination. Both these claims seem to have been given scant attention by the delegates of the Powers at the peace conference. As for the Pacific islands, one despatch says that they will probably be given to Australia, while with regard to the question of racial discrimination, the Powers are opposed to the establishment of the principle of non-discrimination, contending that it should be dealt with by the Powers concerned as they think best. If, as reported, our peace delegates really presented the two claims referred to, we are not astonished at the rebuff they are said to have met with. We are tempted to say: "We told you so." We repeatedly pointed out the folly of Japan in intending to retain the South Sea Islands and urged our government to sell them to Australia, so as to free Japan of any suspicion that might be held by the Powers, particularly by Australia, that she harbors imperialistic designs on the antipodal continent. Our delegates were not wise if they really wanted to retain for Japan these small islands of no great value. By trying to do so they simply deepened the Powers' suspicion against Japan without being able to attain their wish. With regard to the question of racial discrimination, we also expressed ourselves more than once in opposition to the matter being made a subject of discussion at the peace conference. We were sure of the proposal there anent, in case it was presented, being laid aside. If the report is true that our delegates brought it forward, we find it difficult to congratulate them on the score of their wisdom and clear vision, though we cannot but admire them for their courage. If our peace delegates proceeded to Versailles more with the idea of reaping for Japan some material benefits than with the idea of assisting in the reconstruction and betterment of the world, they are doomed to disappointment. The Versailles conference is in session primarily for the ending of all wars and the ushering in of universal peace. Of course it will settle questions relating to the reparation of the principal sufferers from German aggressions and atrocities. Belgium, France, England, Serbia, Italy, Rumania and Russia are all entitled to a full share of the indemnities. Germany and her former partners must pay. Japan also may reasonably expect to be indemnified for the shipping losses she sustained through German submarinism and may also claim some share of compensation for military and naval expenditures incurred if the Powers decide to levy them from Germany. But, considering the small part she played as compared with the stupendous sacrifices paid by her European and American allies, she should show herself extremely slow and modest in presenting her claims, if she has any. She should respect the demands of her European allies and endeavor to enable them to attain their wishes. Only when they have had full satisfaction, should Japan present her demands if Germany has still power to meet them. If she has none left, Japan may well waive her claims. She should know that while the European Allies were suffering untold hardships, Japan was making money and enjoying a good time. It is only human for the Powers to regard Japan with some sense of jealousy. Were Japan to try at this juncture to promote her selfish interests, she would be cried down for her meanness and would lose all her friends. Look at America. She did so much for the Allies and rendered such signal service in beating the enemy. Not only did she spend many billions of dollars for the cause of the Allies, but she

EASTER HOLIDAYS

INCLUSIVE EXCURSION TO THE WESTERN TOMBS (HSILING)

19th, 20th, 21st April 1919

Return fares

From Shanghai to Liang-ko-chwang $ 82.80
Excursion Ticket ..... $ 24.00
Total $106.80

} Available 16 days, and entitle the holder to stop over at Peking.

The *Excursion Ticket* includes sleeping accommodation, at Liang-ko-chwang also meals, transport to the tombs by carts, donkeys or chairs, tips to guardians, etc., etc.

NOTICE

Shanghai visitors may board the Express Train leaving Shanghai at 7 : 55 on Friday 18th April, and arriving at Tientsin-East on Saturday 19th, where a special 1st class sleeping car await them, they will be conveyed by the north bound train leaving at 16 : 45 joining the special train, to which the car will be attached, at Changsintien, via Fengtai, from where the train proceeds to Liang Ko-chwang.

Return & Excursion Tickets on sale at

THOS COOK & SON INTERNATIONAL SLEEPING CAR CO.

sent a great expeditionary army to Europe to assist them in winning the war. Notwithstanding she asks for no indemnity, and no other compensation. It is not surprising that she should be, as she is, looked upon as the leader of the world and has won, to quote President Wilson's words, "an enviable position of being the friend of mankind." Japan should follow the noble example of America.

Ingratitude of the Allies

From the "Yorozu," Tokio

Japan has made considerable sacrifices in order to help the Allies win the war. Yet they do not appreciate Japan's service. Some of them suspect Japan's motive in her activities in Siberia. They say that Japan has an ambition to secure concessions in China. Such suspicion Japan also entertains about the activities of other Powers. But when no treaty has been broken, nothing which may be objectionable has been done, Japan will not attack any country. Japan has done nothing of which she need be ashamed in the name of humanity and international justice. There is no reason why Japan should be criticised. Japan has always maintained her attitude as a gentleman's country and she has not conducted any propaganda for herself, so that she is very much misunderstood. But because of that there is no reason why she should recognize any unreasonable attack as a proper thing. If there be anything for which Japan might be criticized, it is the fact that Japan acquired economic advantages during the war. Yet America has acquired much greater advantages than Japan. Japan acquired profits by the sale of arms and war material to the Allies, but nearly all of the payments for the purchases have been received in bonds from the Allies. Japan's attitude should be thanked rather than criticised by the Allies. Everything that America does is associated with the profession of justice and humanity. That may be a proper thing in view of the fact that America embraces within herself many different races. But why does she not apply her principle of justice and humanity to all things? We will not point out all the examples that may be pointed. But, if America rejects Japan's claim for abolition of race discrimination it will certainly be to the disadvantage of America. The German Kaiser, advocating a fight against the Yellow Peril, tried to insinuate against Japan. What is his fate to-day? Japan has not made any explanation in regard to the Yellow Peril. But the base motive which actuated the Kaiser has caused his own funeral. Japan, which has now become an object of insinuation, need not offer any explanation. Japan does not need to boast; it is her destiny to reach the goal to which she is marching.

Japanese and Opium

From the "North China Daily News" (British)

Japan is to be congratulated on the steps which she is about to take in reference to the smuggling of opium into China. As will be seen from our telegrams to-day, the Japanese government has decided to abolish the Opium Monopoly, which affects not only Formosa, where it was established in 1897 in the hope of reducing the habit of opium smoking, but also Kuantung and Tsingtao. No less than 25,000 people are said to smoke the drug in the last two places. Japanese subjects have for a long time been regarded as the principal law-breakers in the smuggling of opium into China, and it is, therefore, all the more gratifying to see Japan officially moving in a manner calculated distinctly to assist China to exterminate the evil. The decision to take every possible measure to stop smuggling was agreed upon at a cabinet meeting at Tokio on January 18. It now merely remains for Japan to institute bye-laws to put her official wishes into operation and the telegram adds that when the necessary measures are consummated the Japanese government will notify Peking. In view of the various reports that have recently reached the coast of the recrudescence of the growth of the poppy in various parts of China, it is doubtful whether China is doing all she can to redeem her treaty obligations. But, however that may be, Japan is acting wisely in making her position in the matter clear.

Japanese Loans Again

From the "Peking Daily News"

There is no need to quote in full the proverb about the goose and the gander, but we may remind our readers what is one of the chief points in the present Southern allegations against the North, namely that by means of loans from Japan, professedly contracted for one purpose, but actually to be used for another, the North is acquiring funds with which to carry on a fresh military campaign against the South. We do not prejudge the case by assuming either the justice or the injustice of this allegation, but we call attention to a report, apparently well-founded, appearing in several of yesterday's vernacular papers, to the effect that the South is borrowing funds from Japan. There are two or three versions of the story but in outline it amounts to this, that the Finance Commissioner of Canton has contracted two loans, one of Yen 10,000,000 and one of Yen 5,000,000, with Japanese interests, nominally for the building of tramways and the establishment of electric light plants in the province of Kwangtung. One version of the story suggests that the Finance Commissioner, Yang Yung-tai, is aiming at the civil governorship of the province, and as the purchase of this post will involve a very heavy outlay he has contracted these loans in order to smooth his way. This last item may not be entirely trustworthy, but that does not matter much. The main point is that Yen 15,000,000 from Japan are evidently to find their way into the pockets of an official of the Southern government, and as it is obviously impossible at present to build tramways and erect electric lighting plants in Kwangtung, there is adequate ground for suspicion that the pretended object of the loan is merely intended to hide less reputable purposes. In fact, the transaction is open to precisely the same objections as are urged by the South against Northern dealings with Japan.

A Russian View of Wilson

From the "Vestnik Manchuria" (Russian)

The citizens of Russia have already had occasion to see how the lofty principles proclaimed by Wilson are carried out in practice. The Big Five, which has monopolized the right of making the world happy, has already permitted itself to take steps which have caused protests on the part of the small nations. A very bad impression is also made by the fact that the conference carries on its work rather secretly, leaving it to the

nations whose fate the conference is deciding to guess the character of the work by irregular and sometimes unclear bits of information. Even this information gives indications that all is not well with the peace conference and that it does not entirely bear the peaceful character it should have. The conflict between Clemenceau and Wilson deserves especial attention. This cannot lead to quiet and fruitful work. The position of the French and American nations is entirely different. France has been dealt an unprecedented blow and has lived through all the horrors of a merciless combat. France has seen death face to face. She has been bled and exhausted. The American troops arrived there when the belligerents were already exhausted. They arrived healthy, in good spirits, well-fed, and secure as to the fate of their families. With insignificant sacrifices they decided the issue. Giving comparatively little, the Americans are taking much. For them the war has proved simply a good "business." This is why Clemenceau cannot agree with Wilson. Besides this, the French nation, which has seen awful things, cannot imagine where and to what catastrophes Wilson's experiments will lead. We shall not go too far if we say that President Wilson is doing on an international scale what Kerensky did on a national Russian scale. We do not believe that Lloyd George sincerely believes in the possibility of realising Wilson's projects, but for some unknown reason he supports them. As to the Japanese representatives, they of course are not inclined to share the enthusiasms of the American President, and it is now learned, for instance, that they were against the conference on the Prince's Islands. Thus the Big Five has split: On the one hand France and Japan, on the other America and England, which creates an extremely favorable situation for Italy who, while not having much strength, may sometimes exert considerable influence on the issue of one or the other question. But in this combination France and Japan will hardly be solidly bound together, while the solidarity of America and England not only has not sufficient foundation, but will probably in a short time become antagonism, due entirely to their economic relations. In view of these facts we may look for unexpected happenings in the work of the peace conference, and it is difficult to see how it will end in general. The conference is in name a peace conference, but —. President Wilson, it is reported, intends to insist on the transfer of the conference from Paris to another Capital, but this will hardly change matters.

A Japanese View of Missions

From the "Tokio Asahi"

American missionaries in China, especially those living near Tientsin, often go beyond the limits of religion in their speeches and actions on matters that tend to incite anti-Japanese feeling among the Chinese. This tendency on the part of the American missionaries has become more pronounced, and some are making no scruples of attacking Japan's policy towards China. The disclosure of the American scheme to turn the German settlement into an American settlement has set some influential Chinese merchants and the Chinese intelligentsia generally on their guard and the Chinese now suspect that the United States may have an ambition to secure some special rights and interests. According to a member of the Young Men's Christian Association in Tientsin, American missionaries include some to whom the name missionary is merely an empty appellation, for they are mostly concerned with matters of politics. Indeed, there are some who may properly be suspected of acting under official instructions. At the Y. M. C. A. hall such missionaries give lectures regarding politics, and in their daily conversations they try to secure inside information regarding Chinese politics. They are also fond of discussing the current events of various countries, and on the whole their conduct is not befitting to a missionary. Again, American missionaries make investigations to find out what goods are being sold at markets or shops, and urge the use of American goods to the exclusion of Japanese merchandise. They are thus indirectly urging a boycott of Japanese goods. According to a Japanese importer of porcelain residing in Tientsin, of late in Peking, Tientsin, Tangshan and thereabouts Britons, Americans and American soldiers often pour calumnies on Japan at the sight of Japanese-made porcelain at shops, and even sometimes damage such merchandise. In order to prevent such damage the Chinese merchants desire that the porcelain goods ordered from the Japanese shall not bear any mark to show that they are of Japanese make. There has so far been no serious effect, but it is said that an anti-Japanese boycott such as the one which occurred several years ago may take place again. In spite of the attempts made by American missionaries to estrange the Chinese from the Japanese, it is said that influential Chinese are now awake to the possibility that the United States may be trying to fish in the troubled waters, in view of the question of the German settlement, the alteration of the name of Wilhelm Street in the German Settlement to that of Wilson Street, and the rumors regarding the Chinese Eastern and the Siberian railways.

China and Japan

From the "Seoul Press" (Japanese)

We are exceedingly sorry that China and Japan are again at loggerheads. We are all the more sorry, because we had been hoping that, since the present government changed the Chinese policy of its predecessor, the relations between the two nations were rapidly improving. It appears, however, that China still continues to distrust us and is determined to reject our friendly advance. Naturally there is great indignation among our publicists and press at this attitude of the Chinese, there being some papers which even go the length of suggesting to the government the adoption of the strongest possible measures. With regard to the attempted publication by the Chinese peace delegates of the alleged Chino-Japanese secret treaties entered into during the war, all we can say is that no gentleman would do such a mean thing. We do not know what these treaties are. Maybe they are not very pleasing to the Chinese. If so, why does the Chinese government not try to cancel them by negotiating with our authorities. The latter have been showing themselves quite willing to exchange the Chinese policy of the Terauchi government, which was reponsible for the treaties in question, and so they might have been ready to annul them if the Chinese authorities approached them in a proper way. Instead of doing anything of the kind, the Chinese authorities, at least their delegates at Versailles, want them to repudiate them by a method savoring of Bolshevism. We are astonished, to say the least. In spite, however, of all

the provocations China has put forward, let us be patient with her and show her a moderate and dignified attitude. Apparently China's diplomats at Versailles want to show themselves off, and there may be some people pulling strings at their back. For Japan to exhibit temper is to play the game into their hands. Let us place confidence in the fair dealing of the Powers' delegates at the peace conference, and patiently wait for its decision in regard to the latest dispute with our neighbor, confining ourselves to the presentation of a frank and straightforward statement of our standpoint.

A Visit to the Oil Mills

BY Y. L. CHANG

AMONG the various exports of China, oils of different kinds for feeding, lubricating, as well as medical purposes make up one of the largest and most resourceful items. Of these, wood and bean oils command the widest sales, and hence are produced in the largest quantities. For last year, bean and wood oils exported were estimated at a value of $14,366,520. Next in importance come the ground-nut and cotton seed oils, the latter of which, only a recent discovery, began to appear on the commercial field not very long ago and in 1914 over nine hundred thousand taels' worth of this oil had been exported.

Oil mills are found practically all over China and especially in the country districts but oil mills equipped with modern machinery and on a large scale are found only at Shanghai, Hanyang, Newchang, Haichow, Tungchow, Harbin, Dairen, Swatow, Yinchow and Chinkiang. Within the district of Shanghai, mills are mostly engaged in making cotton seed oil although a few of them are making bean oil and only one or two are making ground-nut oil. Some of these cotton seed oil mills also make bean as well as vegetable oils in profitable seasons because the machinery used in making cotton seed oil is also suitable for making other oils. Ground-nut oil however can only be produced by means of primitive methods in order to realize more profit. The following are some of the observations made consequent upon a visit to one of the cotton seed oil and ground-nut oil mills at Shanghai.

The Heng Yu is one of the largest cotton seed oil mills at Shanghai situated by the side of a convenient creek on Jessfield Road with a long line of well constructed bund. The mill covers 30 *mow* of land and is enclosed by a heavy brick wall. The whole plant consists of a power house for driving machinery and furnishing electric lights, machinery room, oil tanks, store-rooms for storing cotton seed cakes and cotton seed powder, godowns for keeping cotton seeds and kegs or tins of cotton seed oil ready for delivery, office quarters, and place for lodging the managing staff. The buildings are mostly two storeys high, well built, well-arranged and neat looking. The orderliness and cleanliness of the mill bespeaks well the efficiency in management of the men in control.

This mill was first founded by a certain German firm ten years ago but was turned over to Chinese ownership at the outbreak of the European war about five years ago. Ever since it has been run smoothly and successfully under Chinese management. It was first started with a capital of $100,000 and now the capital has increased three or four times, on account of various improvements and extensions in the mill's general equipment as compatible with the growth of business in recent years. Li Ching-hsi, a member of Li Hung-chang's family, for a little time Premier at Peking just before Chang Hsun's *coup de'tat*, holds the largest interests in this mill. The mill has been declaring very good dividends, especially last year. It runs day and night and is capable in that length of time of turning out more than a hundred piculs of oil. It takes 12 piculs of cotton seeds to make just one picul of oil. A picul of cotton seed oil is sold for between 9 and 10 taels, a picul of cotton seed cakes at $2.60 or more and a picul of cotton seed husks at 40 cents or more. Japanese are the largest consumers of cotton seed cakes and most of the cotton seed and oil is shipped to American markets. Consumption of cotton seed oil by natives is very limited. The mill derives its cotton seeds mostly from Pootung near Shanghai and also from Hankow, Tunchow and Tientsin.

The Seng Ho Mill, which makes oil from ground-nuts, is another oil mill on Jessfield Road by the side of the same creek as the Heng Yu Oil Mill covering a large piece of ground. The various steps involved in the process of oil-making are executed by human labor and wooden machines of the most primitive type. Four hundred men are employed in pounding, boiling and pressing, one-half taking day turns and another half taking night turns. Visitors will no doubt be impressed with the rigid sanitary precautions taken by looking at the workmen who are busily engaged throughout all the working hours. No women are seen in the compound and only men are employed. The pressing machine is simply a good sized piece of hard wood timber about ten or twelve feet in length forming a cylinder, the hollow of which is fitted with a wooden piston for pressing ground-nut cakes. Immediately under the wooden cylinder, which lies horizontally, is a tank for holding oils which flow down from under the cylinder where a grating is fixed while the ground-nut cakes are being pressed. It is claimed that by using this simple device more oil can be extracted than by the use of modern machinery. Ordinarily 40 catties of oil can be extracted from a picul of ground-nuts by this simple method, whereas only 35 catties of oil are extracted when modern machinery is employed—a difference of 5 catties to a picul. This accounts for the popularity of this simple mechanical apparatus in the ground-nut oil industry. Ground-nut cakes have to be pressed 3 times before the oil can be completely extracted. When 100 catties of oil are extracted from a certain quantity of ground-nut cakes, for the first pressing only 50 catties of oil can be obtained; for the second and the third pressings 25 catties of oil are obtained at each time respectively. The ground-nuts used are brought mainly from Shantung and Honan. Japanese buy most of the oil and ground-nut cakes—the latter are shipped to Japan for local consumption while the former are shipped to Japan in tins to be later on re-exported to America to supply the demands of the American markets. Some of the oil and ground-nut cakes also go to Canton, Hongkong, Singapore and the Straits Settlements. This oil mill has existed for about four years and has a capital of $100,000. The largest shareholder of this mill is a prominent returned New York merchant.

Oils and Oilseeds of the Orient

No single vegetable product has developed such importance in the Far East as the soya bean. Its products are used at home as a food, as a fertilizer, and for lighting and lubricating purposes, and are exported as oil and bean cake. As a food it is the principal ingredient of soy sauce, bean curd, and steamed beans. The bean cake, containing a high percentage of nitrogen, is a valuable fertilizer and is used extensively in Japan; and recently bean oil temporarily replaced petroleum for lighting in China, when lack of shipping facilities kept that product off the market. The center of soya-bean production is Manchuria; and Japan is the chief crusher and producer of oil and cake, though the manufacture of bean oil and cake is also a very important industry of Dairen, Kwangtung Leased Territory. Mukden is the center of the bean trade and the beans are there bought for cash from the farmers. Formerly a good deal of the export trade was done through Harbin and Vladivostock, but recent political conditions have diverted practically all of this trade southward. Newchwang and Antung handle a small proportion of the trade but, being icebound most of the winter, their combined tonnage amounts to only 30 per cent of the Dairen trade. Shanghai and Kiaochow are other Chinese centers for bean oil, while the Kobe district in Japan is the most important oil-mill center in the Far East. In China soya beans are generally planted early in June and harvested the middle of September, although three minor varieties are planted in April and harvested in July. There are 19 kinds of soya beans cultivated in China, but those cultivated for oil are known as the Eight Month White Bean and the Water White Bean. These are generally rotated with winter crops of wheat, barley, and rape, which are harvested some weeks before the beans are planted. Seeds are broadcasted and turned under in carefully prepared beds and then replanted, generally in about 10 days. No fertilizer is required for soya beans, the roots of the plant gathering nitrogen from the soil. The native farmer, while not understanding the scientific reason, knows from experience that beans grow well without fertilizer, and that fields that have been planted with beans are more productive than other fields. Thus cotton is often planted one spring and beans the next, although wheat is always the winter crop. With an abundance of cheap fertilizer no definite rotation of crops is attempted. Weeding is done frequently, especially after the rainy season, and the withered weeds are used to fertilize other fields.

Harvesting is done by hand. The bean stalk is uprooted, dried, and then threshed by bamboo flail or by beating on a stone. After this the beans are sifted through a large bamboo basket and dried in the sun on matting for several days. They are then bagged for transportation to the oil mills. Under normal conditions the yield of oil beans is 200 pounds per mow (.2 acre), and the wholesale price is about $5 per 100 pounds.

There are three classes of wholesale dealers in the domestic oil trade in Chinese producing centers—original importers with agents at the main mill centers, wholesalers acting either as agents of the above or representing the mills direct, and retailers dealing with the trade. Oil is retailed for cash. Bean, cottonseed, vegetable seed, peanut, sesame seed, and in a few cases wood oil, are sold to customers in brass containers made to hold the required weight. Needless to say, adulteration and under weight are practiced; but by dealing with certain reliable distributors it is possible to get honest weight and pure oil at a slightly advanced price, although even such dealers sell mixed oil at times as a better quality product. Bean oil is generally handled between Chinese ports in containers weighing 3 piculs, peanut oil in 2-picul and castor oil in 2 to 2½ picul containers. Oil for domestic consumption is a regular item of import from Manchurian mill centers and the price is advanced in winter when most of the Northern ports are icebound. Oil is sold wholesale to retailers on 20 days credit, but wholesalers deal with importers on a cash basis. Immediate and forward transactions are made and, in the case of the latter, 30 per cent deposit is required. Regular oil exchanges are held in the principal centers, and importers holding large stocks usually rule the market prices. The maximum variance in prices does not exceed 0.50 tael per picul. The uniform standard followed by all retailers is to increase the retail price 0.20 tael per picul for every increase of 0.10 tael per picul in the wholesale price.

The present estimated production of Japanese oil mills is 90,600 long tons of vegetable oils annually, and is made up as follows: Soya-bean oil, 37,509 tons; cocoanut oil, 27,542 tons; rapeseed oil, 17,848 tons; cottonseed oil, 6,433 tons; and peanut oil, 1,268 tons.

Seventy-five per cent of this crush is made in the Kobe district and is handled by 25 oil mills, modernly equipped. Steamship lines centering in Japan bring copra for the cocoanut oil from Singapore, Java and the South Seas; soya beans from Dairen, Newchwang and Vladivostock; peanuts from Tsingtao and Tientsin, China; cotton seed from Gensan, Chosen (Korea), and Tsingtao and Shanghai, China; and rapeseed from Hankow and India. The oil and cake are shipped by the same steamship lines to all parts of the world.—*Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce Circular of the Far Eastern Division.*

British Chamber of Commerce Advocates Anglo-American Cooperation

Presiding at the annual general meeting of the British Chamber of Commerce in Shanghai held March 20, John Johnstone, the chairman, delivered a lengthy address covering the operations of the Chamber and matters incidental to the furthering of British trade in China during the past year. The most important of his pronouncements, from an American point of view was the following on the subject of the necessity for closer cooperation between American and British merchants: "Members are aware that for the past eighteen months to two years every effort has been made by your committee to get into closer touch with our American friends out here. We recognize, as indeed all thinking men must, that there is more to be gained by the active cooperation of American and British merchants in China than by pursuing the old policy of everyone for himself and the devil take the hindmost. It is not for a moment to be supposed that they join us or we join them for philanthropic purposes—none of us are out here for the good of our health—and we all hope to retire some day with sufficient capital to

enable us to enjoy a few years rest in the old country, be it the United Kingdom or America. This does not mean that we cannot work together, however. We *can* and *should* do so. The full weight of the Anglo-Saxon race has been thrown into the scale against the Central Powers in Europe and, being a Scotsman, I am proud to think that this weight lent by the two most disinterested parties engaged in the World War has proved sufficient to give the Allies an overwhelming victory. Are we now going to drift apart again? I say 'no,' and I am confident that most, if not all, right-thinking men in this community will say the same. Differences will continue to exist. We cannot always hope to see eye to eye but, and I say this with confidence, these differences are not, and should never be allowed to become, so wide that we cannot work together harmoniously to develop this country, which now awaits our assistance, along the right lines to progress and prosperity."

Commercial and Financial Notes

Approximately 90,000 policy-holders of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. died as the result of the influenza epidemic, according to statements made at the annual meeting of the managers of the company in the United States and Canada held in New York January 23.

The Nippon Yusen Kaisha, a Japanese steamship line operating out of Seattle, must pay $5,496.18 to the Lumbermen's National Bank of Portland as damages for 925 cases of eggs that were spoiled while being transported from the Orient in November of 1914. This was the decision rendered by the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, which affirmed the decision rendered by a trial court in Portland, Ore.

The total amount of foodstuffs sent out of the United States during the year 1918 amounts to more than G. $2,000,000,000 against an average of less than G. $500,000,000 per annum prior to the war. The large increase in the value of foodstuffs exported is due to increased prices to a certain extent. The total quantity of fresh beef exported in 1918 amounts approximately to 540,000,000 pounds against only 6,300,000 pounds in the fiscal year 1914, all of which immediately preceded the war and is a much larger quantity than ever exported in a single year.

According to a compilation made by the National City Bank of New York the automobiles exported from the United States since the beginning of the industry have exceeded G. $700,000,000 in value. The value of passenger automobiles exported from 1902 to the present time is G. $293,000,000, commercial machines $190,000,000, parts of automobiles $132,000,000, tires $70,000,000 and engines $14,000,000. These shipments do not include Hawaii and Porto Rico, since those islands are classed as Customs Districts of the United States.

A final dividend of 5 per cent, making 10 per cent for the year 1918, was declared at the annual general meeting of the Shanghai Land Investment Co. Ltd. held March 18. This company owns valuable properties situated in various parts of Shanghai and Mr. Jenner Hogg, who presided, mentioned in his speech to the assembled shareholders that the total book cost of the company's buildings amounted to approximately Tls. 5,220,000, and of this total it had been decided that depreciation should be provided on buildings having a book cost of Tls. 2,233,000.

At the annual meeting of the British-American Tobacco Co. Ltd. held in London January 8, it was announced that the available balance standing to credit was £3,380,837, out of which a final dividend of 6 per cent, making a total of 30 per cent for the year, was declared. This dividend represented only a small proportion of the available credit and the chairman in his address to the shareholders stated that the directors had seriously considered whether they ought to have recommended an increased distribution, but eventually they decided that as the whole of the surplus of over three million pounds was invested in the business of the company, they had decided to carry forward the balance of £3,005,578.

The twenty-nineth annual general meeting of Major Bros. Ltd., a concern engaged principally in the manufacture of chemicals, was held in Shanghai March 20, E. C. Pearce presiding. The chairman announced that there was a credit of Tls. 47,636,43, but owing to the financial position of the company no dividend would be paid but instead Tls. 20,000, would be placed toward the depreciation fund, the like sum being carried forward. The future of the company, said Mr. Pearce, had been the subject of anxious thought as it was fully realized that the demand for acids in China was not sufficiently great ever to occupy the works fully; Mr. Shengle, the manager, had been doing everything he possibly could for the interest of the company and the directors greatly appreciated the excellent work done by him; Mr. Shengle had for some considerable time engaged in experimental work with a view to undertaking the manufacture of certain chlorides and sulphates.

According to the *New York Commercial*, strong nations have practically controlled the trade of the world for three centuries. Many small countries and cities became wealthy by trading with the rest of the world after the fall of the Roman Empire. Free trade ports and market places have flourished in all ages of the world's history, and there is plenty of room for them to-day. English trading ports, such as Singapore and Hongkong in the Far East, are amazingly rich. Singapore, as a free port, became the market place of the Orient in the first half of the last century because China, Japan and the Dutch colonies were practically closed to foreign trade. Holland pursued the policy of keeping Java, Sumatra and the Spice Islands to herself, while England invited the world to trade at Singapore and later at Hongkong as well. The Dutch attempted, without success, to keep natives and colonists from taking their products to Singapore, and fought a two hundred years' war with the disgruntled natives of Java and Sumatra. At Panama and Colon in the Canal Zone there are natural trading posts for international commerce, which may rival Hongkong if wisely administered. Free trade at such points is necessary for success, because industries cannot flourish on a large scale, but the world will go to them to engage in barter and exchange. In the new world of peace such points of contact will draw divers races together and raise the general level of civilization.

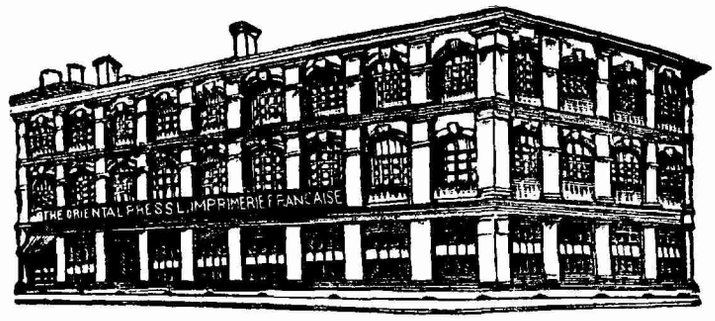
THE ORIENTAL PRESS

PRINTERS, LITHOGRAPHERS, BINDERS, PUBLISHERS

We are equipped to produce at short notice any kind of printing matter from 50 visiting cards to a daily newspaper or a book of any size.

Our Specialty is Office & Bank Supplies of all kinds

Lithographed Posters & Calendars supplied in any quantity: Designs and prices prepared on request.



View of the Oriental Press Offices and Works and home of Millard's Review

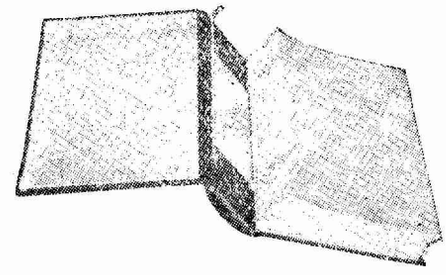
AGENTS FOR

Pacific Ports, the important publication of Frank Waterhouse & Co., Seattle, U. S. A. This book of information contains material that should be in the hands of exporters and importers and shipping firms having connections in China or the Far East. It is a book of four hundred and fifty pages and is conveniently bound. The 1918 edition is now ready for distribution at Gold. $3.00 net. Apply to,

The Oriental Press, 115 Avenue Edward VII Shanghai.

A Binder for your Review

Keep your copies of the REVIEW in permanent form by binding each volume in our attractive handy binder.



An attractive addition to your library table

The binder is in dark green cloth with gold lettering and will make an attractive feature for any library table. It is substantially made and conveniently operated and will keep your copies of the REVIEW in permanent form and easy of access. After each volume is completed you can lay the back issues away, or have them bound and start over again with the binder on the new volume.

On account of the importance of passing events in the Far East at the present time, you will find it greatly to your advantage to keep the copies of the REVIEW in permanent form for reference as the years go by. The coast of the binder is Mex. $1.50. In case you live outside of Shanghai, add ten cents for postage.

MILLARD'S REVIEW

113 Avenue Edward VII, Shanghai.

08-165

Our Announced Policy

CHINESE AMERICAN PUBLISHING CO.
D. APPLETON & CO.
26 Canton Rd. SHANGHAI
Est'd 1916.

Is to provide books at *reasonable* prices for a moderate profit. Write for lists or information.

New Books and Publications

Behind the Wheel of a War Ambulance, by Robert Whitney Imbrie. Illustrated. New York: Robert M. McBride & Co. G. $1.50, postage extra.

OF personal experiences in the Great War there seems to be no end, but Mr. Imbrie's is far from being the worst in the lot. It is mighty good. Mr. Imbrie and his ambulance went to places—the Aisne, the Somme, Verdun, the Argonne, the Balkans—and they had experiences worth recording. Of especial value is the account of the fighting in and around Monastir, a war theater of which we know too little. Mr. Imbrie does not set himself up as a hero, and even fails to tell how he won the Croix de Guerre, although describing the winning of it by some of his friends. His book is enlivened by humor, much of it the kind that is called "typically American," but there is plenty of the grim tragedy to give relief. To the person who wants to get a real appreciation of how the war looked to a man who faced it on many fronts, this volume may be recommended.

P. H.

At the Shanghai Hotels

The following guests have registered a the Astor House Hotel during the week: C. D. Fray, Hankow; Lacobanne, Hankow; Miss Phillips; Mrs. Phillips; Howitt; Waring; Hall; Phillips; Burton; Miss Stephens; Mr. and Mrs. Stephens; Major Vagneus, Peking; A. O. Bungley, Tientsin; W. A. Mitchell, Tsinan; Mr. and Mrs. Mackenzie, Harbin; Vestey; Matsubarer; Mr. and Mrs. Hayes, Portland; R. D. Plagman, San Francisco; Mr. and Mrs. E. Black; Miss Johnson, Kobe; F. Breaker, Chicago; E. A. Dahlin, San Francisco; W. R. Gray, Hongkong; W. F. Barnes, Chicago; F. S. Thomsen, Washington; A. Mener, New York; J. Schenssel, San Francisco; Miss Peterson; Mr. and Mrs. Drysdale, Peking; E. C. Hawley, New York; T. G. Davies. New York; N. W. Stevens; J. Buckley, Manchester; F. J. Hayward, Vancouver; Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Ross, New York; G. A. Knight, San Francisco; Capt. and Mrs. Duff, Vancouver; H. P. King, London; Mr. and Mrs. Mathews, St. Louis; J. W. Rice, Shanghai; H. E. Smith, Los Angeles; C. E. Dant, Portland; H. K. Blake, New Jersey; Mr. and Mrs. Beauchime, Paris; M. Desjobert; Mrs. A. A. Dorrane, New York; J. H. Moore, New York; J. A. Hauf; Mr. and Mrs. Welhaven, New York; A. H. Kutzschback, New York; L. A. Fullback, London; S. F. Mackenzie, London; Mrs. B. Honig, New York; Major R. C. Carthew, Peking; Major C. F. Gardner, Peking; E. T. Sheap, Foochow; J. L. Jeffcoat, Seoul; A. H. Callbraw, Seoul; Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Burn, London; Mrs. P. Whitham; H. H. Cohen; M. de Naciemento; F. Nixon, Peking; Mr. and Mrs. Minott; Mr. and Mrs. A. G. May, New York; G. L. Maback, New York; C. Ash, New York; J. Jewdet, Paris; R. S. James, London; F. H. Van Leir, New York; Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Allan, Hankow; C. Tiroelo, Seoul; L. Furner, Dairen; A. Paton, Dairen; E. Lopato, Harbin; W. F. Wenyon, Vancouver.

The following guests have registered at the Palace Hotel during the week: Mrs. E. F. Godart; Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Kenney; Mr. and Mrs. Whittaker, Tokio; S. H. Clark; W. Billing, Shanghai; P. D. Gain, Hongkong; W. F. Wenyon, Hongkong; Mr. and Mrs Lieman and childern; Mrs. Jones; Mr. and Mrs. McDonald, Hongkong; Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Hinton, Hongkong; Childer, Hongkong; Mr. and Mrs. J. K. Mehta; Mr. and Mrs. E. Long, London; Mrs. W. A. Lewis, Chinkiang; Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Whale, Kobe; W. H. Daub, Yokohama; L. J. Thomas; Mrs. L. J. Thomas; Mrs. J. Epslien, Oakland; Miss McKinney, Chicago; G. Harlan, India; Mr. and Mrs. T. A. Barson, London; A. N. Ginman, London; E. G. Byrne, Dayton; U. S. Moses, Canda; A. H. Tessin; D. G. McMinne; G. E. Smith; E. E. Brown, Alameda; V. Vachmistroff, Vladivostock; T. Ivanoft, Vladivostock; A. Orloff, Vladivostock; Miss R. J. Hawthorne, Chicago; Mr. and Mrs. R. Harper, Tientsin; Dr. K. Kipuchi, Japan; K. Imanura, Japan; K. Kurata, Japan; Ken Kanai, Japan; Harold Pond, Illinois; Ekdahl, Boston.

The following guests have registered at the Grand Hotel Kalee during the week: W. J. Hoos, Hongkong; Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Ross, New York; H. J. Frewin, America; G. T. Robson, America; Mrs. Semenoff, Harbin; Kohnogorora, Harbin; Mr. and Mrs. Lerner, Harbin; Mr. and Mrs. Iverngin and child, Harbin; Mr. and Mrs. Hollinshead, Japan; Mr. and Mrs. Shishlasmikof, Japan; Mr. and W. W. Priestley, New York; H. M. Prior, London; Lt. E. R. Gregley, India.

The United States Court for China

(Established by Act of Congress of June 30, 1906)

JUDGE, Charles S. Lobingier of Nebraska.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY, Chauncey P. Holcomb of Delaware.

MARSHAL, COMMISSIONER, DISBURSING OFFICER, Nelson E. Lurton of Missouri.

REPORTER, ACTING CLERK, William A. Chapman of Ohio.

DEPUTY MARSHAL, Neville Craig of Montana.

OFFICE HOURS: Judge 9-12-30; 3-5. Staff, 9-12; 2-4.

Recent Filings:

March 13, 1919. Cause No. 747; In re Estate of Henry B. Keeler, deceased; Deposition.

„ 13, „ Cause No. 748; In re Estate of Mabel E. S. Roberts, deceased; Deposition.

„ 13, „ Cause No. 742; In re adoption of Franz Megallis (a minor); Consent of parent.

„ 13, „ Cause No. 745; United States v. Low Ping Leung; Transcript of Proceedings before Commissioner.

„ 14, „ Cause No. 749; C. P. Jor v. The American Food Mfg. Co., Ltd.; Petition; Summons.

„ 12, „ Cause No. 750; A. Maktien v. The American Food Mfg. Co., Ltd.; Petition; Summons.

„ 15, „ Cause No. 751; In re Estate of Abagail A. Sutterle, deceased; Petition.

„ 15, „ Cause No. 748; In re Estate of Mabel E. S. Roberts, deceased; Letters of Administration.

„ 17, „ Cause No. 704; In re Last Will and Testament of Francis Stanley, deceased; Deposition.

„ 10, „ Cause No. 507; Everett v. Swayne & Hoyt, Inc; Mandate from Court of Appeals.

„ 18, „ Cause No. 704; In re Last Will and Testament of Francis Stanley, deceased; Letters of Administration, *Cum Testamento Annexo.*

„ 18, „ Cause No. 675; Siao King Kee v. The American Trading Co.; Stipulation.

„ 18, „ Cause No. 748; In re Estate of Mabel E. S. Roberts, deceased; Bond of Administrator.

March 19, 1919. Cause No. 744; Wong v. Passano; Notice of Discontinuance.
" 19, " Cause No. 752; In re Estate of Constantin A. Cameron, deceased; Petition; Deposition; Oath and Bond of Administrator; Submission to Jurisdiction; Letters of Administration.
" 20, " Cause No. 753; In re Estate of Amy Bell, deceased; Petition; Deposition.
" 20, " Cause No. 754; Tam Wa v. The American Food Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Petition; Summons.
" 21 " Cause No. 473; In re Jameson's Will; Administrator's Report.

Hearings:

March 19, 1919. Cause No. 734; T. Ahyue *alias* Tong Yue Dau trading under the name and style of The Kong Yie Engine Works v. The American Food Mfg. Co., Ltd.
" 19, " Cause No. 752; In re Estate of Constantin A. Cameron, deceased.

Judgments and Orders:

March 19, 1919. Cause No. 747; In re Estate of Henry B. Keeler, deceased; Order for Letters of Administration.
" 15, " Cause No. 748; In re Estate of Mabel E. S. Roberts, deceased; Order for Letters of Administration.
" 18, " Cause No; 627; In re Estate of Emma B. Thompson, deceased; Order barring claims and directing distribution.
" 19, " Cause No. 744; Wong v. Passano; Order.
" 19, " Cause No. 734; T. Ahyue *alias* Tong Yue Dau trading under the name and style of The Kong Yie Engine Works v. The American Food Mfg. Co., Ltd.; Judgment.
" 19, " Cause No. 752; In re Estate of Constantin A. Cameron, deceased; Order for Letters of Administration.
" 19, " In re Estate of Henry, B. Keeler, deceased.
" 19, " Cause No. 747. Special Proceeding. No 282 administration. Bord of Administrature.

Assignments for Hearing:

March 22, 1919; Cause No. 738; Zi Chi Nan v. American Food Mfg. Co.
" 31, " Cause No. 701; Judah I. Ezra v. W. L. Merriman.
" 31, " Cause No. 719; William Jordan v. W. L. Merriman.
" 31, " Cause No. 720; Roy Parker v. W. L. Merriman.
" 31, " Cause No. 721; Carl Glass v. W. L. Merriman.
" 31, " Cause No. 722; John Stewart v. W. L. Merriman.
" 31, " Cause No. 723; James L. Johnson v. W. L. Merriman.

IN RE LUCY LUCKER'S WILL

*(Filed November 24, 1916)**

1. **Wills:** *holographic* wills need not be subscribed nor attested.
2. ——: *Administration: Lack of Executor.* A testamentary instrument, otherwise valid, will not be denied probate because it fails to name an executor; in such case an administrator *cum testamento annexo* will be appointed.
3. ——:—. The surviving spouse, who is also the father of the other beneficiary named in such instrument, has a special claim to be so appointed.

Harry A. Lucker, *Pro Se*
Nemo contra.

LOBINGIER J.:

This is an application for the probate of an instrument purporting to be the last will and testament of Lucy Lucker who, according to the testimony, died in Tientsin, July 2, 1916, leaving property within the jurisdiction of this Court. Her relatives were given personal notice of the hearing, no opposition was offered to the petition for probate, and the proof as to testamentary capacity and mental condition seems sufficient.

The petitioner, who was also the husband of the deceased, testifies that the instrument is entirely in her handwriting. It is, however, neither subscribed nor attested and the first question to determine is whether that fact prevents its admission to probate.

At common law it seems that an holographic will (*i. e.* one written by the testator) was valid without witnesses.[1] Thus a mere letter of the deceased, giving directions as to the disposition of his property in case of death was admitted to probate as his last will and testament.[2] There are *dicta* which restrict this rule to personalty[3] but it has also been applied to realty.[4]

The Acts of Congress relating to both Alaska[5] and the District of Columbia[6] require two witnesses to a will and make no exception. But in the latter jurisdiction[7] it has been held, nevertheless, that an holographic will need not be witnessed; and the Federal Supreme Court has upheld the doctrine.[8] The principle of all these decisions is that the fact of the testator having taken pains to write the entire instrument himself obviates the necessity of other attestation. The high standing of the courts above cited fully justifies us in holding, despite the statutes, that an holographic will needs no witnesses. Indeed there is even more reason for adopting it in a country like China where so many of our citizens live in comparative isolation and where even two comprehending witnesses are not always available.

* Published now because of the importance of the questions involved.

1. *England.* Habberfield v. Browning, cited in Mathews v. Warner, 4 Ves. Jr. 186, 200 note, 31 Eng. Reprint 96.
   Maine. Leathers v. Greenacre, 53 Me. 561.
2. Boyd v. Boyd, 6 G. & J. (Md.) 25; Byers v. Hoppe, 61 Md. 207 48 Am. Rep. 89.
3. McIntire v. McIntire, 19 D. C. 422. Cf. 40 Cyc. 1130, note 9.
4. *Federal.* Eaton v. Brown, 193 U. S. 411, 48 Law ed. 730; 9. Prob. 627.
   California. In re Estate of Barton, 52 Cal. 538.
   Kentucky. Baker v. Dobyns, 4 Dana, 220.
   "No attesting witnesses were necessary to make the paper a valid will in this state of both realty and personalty." Morris v. Morton's Ex'rs, (Ky. 1892) 20 S. W. 287.
5. Act of June 6, 1900, 31 U. S. Stats. at Large, Ch. 786, p. 511, sec. 138; Alaska Compiled Laws, sec. 564.
6. Act of March 3, 1901, 31 U. S. Stats. at Large, Ch. 854, p. 1433, sec. 1626; District of Columbia Code, sec. 1626.
7. McIntire v. McIntire, 19 D. C. 482.
8. McIntire v. McIntire, 162 U. S. 383, 40 Law. ed. 1009; Eaton v. Brown, 193 U. S. 411, 48 Law. ed. 730.

II

Another peculiarity of this instrument is that it names no executor. This is a defect but not a fatal one.

> "The opinion that the naming of an executor was indispensable to the validity of a will 'has long since been abandoned in England, and never obtained in the United States.' [9] Many documents which omitted to name an executor have been admitted to probate in the Courts of this State, and we are satisfied that in this State the naming of an executor is not essential to the validity of a will."[10]

Where the instrument is otherwise valid the proper course in such cases is for the court to appoint an administrator *cum testamento annexo*.[11] Here the petitioner is not only the surviving spouse who, in some jurisdiction is entitled to preference,[12] but he is also the father of the other beneficiary, the infant son of the deceased.

It is therefore considered and decreed that the instrument in question be admitted to probate as the last will and testament of the deceased, and, it appearing that the petitioner is the natural and proper person to administer the said estate, it is further ordered that letters of administration thereof, *cum testamento annexo*, issue to him upon his taking the oath and executing the statutory undertaking in a sum double the value of the personal estate.

9. Citing, Redfield on Wills, I, 5.
10. *California.* In re Estate of Barton, 52 Cal. 538.
See also:
Maryland. Byers v. Hoppe, 61 Md. 207, 48 Am. Rep. 89.
New York. Matter of Nies, 13 N. Y. St. 756; Brandy v. McCrosson, 5 Redf. Surr. 431. Cf. Matter of Davis, 45 Misc. 554, 92 N. Y. Suppl. 968; affirmed 105 App. Div. 221, 93 N. Y. Suppl. 1004 and again in 182 N. Y. 468, 75 N. E. 530.
11. Cyc. XVII, 98 note 55 and cases there cited.
12. In re Meyer's Estate, 113 N. C. 545; 18 S. E. 689; Brodie v. Mitchell, 85 Md. 516, 37 Atl. Rep. 169.

In the United States Court for China

In re Estate of MABEL ESTHER SEBRING ROBERTS, Deceased.

Cause No. 748
Special Proceeding No, 283
(Administration)
NOTICE TO CREDITORS

NOTICE is hereby given to all parties interested that the undersigned has been appointed Administra tor of the above named decedent's estate; that all persons having claims against the estate of said decedent are required to present the same for payment, with vouchers, to the undersigned on or before September 15, 1919, and all persons owing the said deceased are required to make payment to the undersigned.

ROY P. ROBERTS,
Administrator,
Municipal Council,
Shanghai, China.

March 14, 1919.

In the United States Court for China

In re Estate of CONSTANTIN A. CAMERON, Deceased.

Cause No. 752
Special Proceeding No. 285
(Administration)
NOTICE TO CREDITORS

NOTICE is hereby given to all parties interested that the undersigned has been appointed Administrator of the above named decedent's estate; that all persons having claims against the said estate are required to present the same for payment, with vouchers, to the undersigned on or before September 19, 1919, and all persons owing the said deceased are required to make payment to the undersigned.

WILFRID F. HAMLIN,
25 MacGregor Road,
Shanghai, China.

March 19, 1919.

In the United States Court for China

In re Estate of FREDERICK JOHN STANLEY, Deceased.

Cause No. 737
Estate No. 279
NOTICE TO CREDITORS

NOTICE is hereby given to all parties interested that the undersigned has been appointed Administrator of the above named decedent's estate; that all persons having claims against the said estate are required to present the same for payment, with vouchers, to the undersigned on or before September 1, 1919, and all persons owing the said deceased are required to make payment to the undersigned.

FRANCIS F. STANLEY,
49, Range Road,
Shanghai, China.

March 1, 1919.